

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the
way to keep up with modern
Knowledge is to read a good
Newspaper.

Vol. XIX.

Five Cents per Copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY KENTUCKY, MARCH 7, 1918.

One Dollar per Year.

No. 36.

Only Another Scrap of Paper

The recent treaty for peace signed by the Bolsheviks with Germany has resulted in precisely what the majority of people expected from the German element. There is never anything so bad but there may good come from it.

This act of deception and treachery will lower Germany in the estimation of the world and cause her to be whipped the harder, as no dependence can be placed on her word. What she is doing to helpless Russia will be done to other nations that may at this time make peace terms with her.

The fight is on to the finish of militarism and the Prussian regime, so far as our nation is concerned.

The Seed Corn Situation

The time is near at hand when another crop of corn is due to be planted. What about seed?

Every effort is being made by the Government authorities to help out in this critical time. No farmer should dispose of corn that will answer for seed in any other way than for seed. Every available pound will be needed.

It is imperative that seed should be tested. Provisions are being made for this in schools and colleges under the supervision of competent overseers. Help win the war by testing your seed corn!

LOYALTY

By Prof. James R. Robertson

The greatest asset of a nation does not consist in its material wealth but is rather to be found in the high character of its citizenship. In times of stress in the life of a nation nothing contributes more to the welfare of the state than the loyalty of its people.

Loyalty consists in putting the welfare of the state, which is the welfare of its citizens, above the interest of the individual, of the group or the class to which the individual may belong.

A recent utterance of Governor Bickett, of North Carolina, reported in the papers, deserves more than passing notice as a fine example of true loyalty and of high citizenship. On the eve of a political campaign in which he seeks re-election

Republicans, nor because we are Democrats, but because we are American citizens."

This is a fitting time to make an appeal to our people at large to rise to a similar high plane of citizenship. The near approach of a political campaign suggests to every thoughtful man the necessity of making it one that shall be free from abusive language, bitter criticism or hasty judgment, on either side. If our country has ever needed an undivided devotion to a great purpose it is at the present time, for it will require the best that there is in every individual, every party and every class of society. The watchword of today should be, "All Together."

True loyalty in a democratic country, like ours, never deprives the individual of his right to an opinion and conviction of his own or the opportunity to express that opinion in the proper way and the proper place. True loyalty never prevents the honest and straightforward conflict of ideas and policies as held by opposing political parties conducted in a proper way and a proper spirit. In fact democracy depends on the existence of these for its very life. Out of the competition of brain with brain and will with will comes that survival of the best that makes for progress and the highest welfare of all.

In the life of a nation, however, a peculiar emergency and crisis may arise when the minds and the wills of all alike must be centered on a common end. Such, we believe, is the situation in the United States today. At such a time individual opinion, class interest or party policy must give way in loyal support to those who have been entrusted with the direction of the national affairs, or be so directed that they will minister to greater efficiency, and stimulate to greater endeavor.

May God grant that our American citizenship may be true to the highest ideals of democracy in this hour of our nation's greatest need.



Prof. James R. Robertson

to the governorship, he has refused to conduct a speaking campaign, because he is unwilling to divert the attention of the people of his state to party issues at a time when there should be united effort in a common cause.

Another fine example of the same high grade of citizenship is revealed in the address of Governor Whitman, of New York, recently made to the Republican Club of New York City, on Lincoln's birthday. In appealing to those present for loyal support of the war and the essential policies that are well under way for its prosecution, he urged that it be done not "because we are

CONTENTS

PAGE 1.—Editorials: Only Another Scrap of Paper; The Seed Corn Situation.—Loyalty.—U. S. News; World News.

PAGE 2.—Departmental Columns.—Home Service no Haphazard Task.—Nation Imperiled by Its Low Standard of Physical Efficiency.

PAGE 3.—Story: A Unique Proposal.—Just Two Kinds of Men in the World.—German Atrocities.—Parish Priest Used as a Shield.—Cap and Bells.

PAGE 4.—Locals.

PAGE 5.—Local News Articles.—

PAGE 6.—Mountain Farming. How to Preserve Eggs.—Why?—Cincinnati Markets.—Home Department: Little Acts of Sacrifice Make Patriotism Effective.—America Must Indict German Government and People That Support It.—Sherm's Dots.

PAGE 7.—International S. S. Lesson.—Sermon.—Boy Scouts.—American Sugar Sent to France.—Containers Meet Requirements of Law.

PAGE 8.—Eastern Kentucky News Letters.

While a teacher in Jackson County I was a reader of THE CITIZEN and liked it so much and better since I am in camp because it gives all the news from home.

You will find our advertisements all very interesting this issue; don't slight one of them as they are inserted for your benefit as well as the advertiser's.

Professor Robertson's article on this page should stir your loyalty to new action and cause you to resolve to do your bit every chance you get.

Some of our East Kentucky correspondents are backsliding a degree; yet we have eight letters heard from this week. Let us all try to give the people what they want from the mountain counties. THE CITIZEN is the only paper that gives this class of news. Wake Up!

Some of our CITIZEN family will receive their paper this week with our hand extended in the upper left hand corner which indicates that

IN OUR OWN STATE

An interesting educational meeting was closed at Whitesburg Saturday, which was attended by the teachers from all sections of the mountains.

Plans for greatly increased production of livestock in 1918 were mapped out at a meeting of Kentucky and Indiana livestock dealers in Louisville last week.

It is said at Whitesburg the mountain fruit crop will be injured and killed with late freezes, as the bud is now out sufficient to be nipped, according to fruit men.

The Somerset School Board has put the ban on German in the public schools of that city.

The trial of Maj. Milton Board, accused of neglecting a soldier at Camp Taylor, who later died, has been postponed until today that important witnesses may testify.

Robbers entered the store of the Southeast Coal Company at Seco, above Whitesburg, and carried away over two hundred dollars worth of shoes and other things. There is no clue.

Hearing will begin at Frankfort on the general property assessments before the State Tax Commission, which expects to conclude in ten days what occupied the attention of the old State Board of Equalization about sixty days.

A new banking institution, the Beaver Valley State Bank, has just been organized at Weeksbury, in the Beaver coal fields, by B. F. Combs, W. S. Wells, Dr. W. L. Stumbo, Earl Stumbo and others, with a capital of \$25,000. The new institution will be opened for business within the next few days.

At a union meeting of the churches held at Winchester it was decided to send a petition to the President at Washington asking that pardon be granted to the four American soldiers sentenced to death in France for sleeping while on duty.

Recommendation is to be made to the General Assembly that two officials, said to be holding State offices which they, as salons, helped to create, be ousted and required to refund all money received by them as salary.

The Interstate Commerce Commission assigned to the negligence of three trainmen, responsibility for the rear-end collision on the L. & N. at Shepherdsville, December 29, in which 46 persons were killed and 52 injured.

Jacob Anger, of Louisville, was one of three Kentuckians among the 18 American soldiers severely wounded in the German gas attack February 25, on the French front. Four Americans were killed in action and five were victims of accident and disease, according to General Pershing's report.

A Mercer County farmer and his wife swore out warrants against four prominent farmers of the county charging them with "whitecapping." The warrants allege the defendants were taken from their bed, and at the point of a revolver told to leave the county within three days.

Preparatory to the motorization of the 325th Machine Gun Battalion at Camp Taylor, the battalion has been reduced from four to two companies and a number of officers have been detached and sent to the 159th Depot Brigade. The guns of the battalion will be mounted on motor trucks and the men will be mounted on motorcycles.

Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale, commanding General of Camp Taylor, returned to Louisville after a three months' tour of the European battle front. General Hale declares the American line impregnable and the American forces enthusiastic and confident of victory. General Hale was delayed because of the train he was on being derailed near Lafayette, Ind.

Your subscription expired March 1. The renewal only costs one dollar, so send in promptly so you will not miss any numbers.

AMERICANS KILL MANY GERMANS IN TRENCH FIGHT

Pershing's Troops Inflict Severe Losses on Foe North of Toul.

YANKEE CAPTAIN LOSES LIFE

Ground in Front of Position Held by U. S. Men Strewn With Teuton Dead—Many American Casualties Reported.

Berlin, March 4.—"In a German raid northeast of Sechartrey Friday the Americans suffered heavily and lost 12 prisoners," the war office announces.

Paris, March 4.—German troops especially trained for raiding operations attacked the American salient at two points Thursday night and Friday morning, but the Americans maintained their entire line everywhere and in addition caused heavy casualties among the enemy. The Americans also took prisoners on both positions attacked. The foregoing is contained in the French official communication.

With the American Army in France, March 4.—American troops repulsed a strong German attack in the salient north of Toul. There were many American casualties, one of the killed being a captain who was graduated from West Point in 1917.

The raid was a complete failure, three German prisoners remaining in American hands.

The ground in front of the American trenches was strewn with German dead.

A driving wet snow was falling when the Germans opened fire on the American salient with every weapon at their command. Seventy-sevens, heavy shells and gas shells fell in a perfect whirlwind on the American trenches for half an hour.

At the same time other enemy shells in great numbers were dropping on the American battery positions.

The Germans evidently thinking that the Americans in this section, having had one taste of gas a few days ago, would fear it now, let loose great quantities of poisonous gas, but the men put on their masks and only a few were affected by it. So intense was the fire that the woods back of the salient were shot to pieces.

Fierce Hand-to-Hand Fight.

At six o'clock the barrage fire lifted on the trenches to the right of the salient and Germans numbering 240 came sweeping forward under the protection of their fire.

They came forward apparently intending to make a big haul and jumped into what was left of the trenches, but there, instead of the easy time anticipated, found the Americans all ready for battle. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting began.

One American captain rallied men with rifles and machine guns and went through the American wire entanglements into No Man's Land and there waited for the enemy, whom he expected to be driven out by his comrades in the trenches.

He was right, for soon groups of the enemy started back through the wire entanglements. The Americans poured in a deadly fire, but unfortunately the captain was killed during the fight. He is the first member of the 1917 class at West Point to be killed.

Barrage Traps Fleeing Foe.

While the Americans were in front of the wire entanglements and in shell holes, still fighting desperately, the American barrage fire began sweeping No Man's Land, catching many running Prussians who had enough of American methods. The barrage swept back and forth, making sure of doing all possible damage to the foe.

When the enemy had been driven back out of the positions the bodies of ten German soldiers were found in the American trenches. Two German officers were entangled in the wire and many bodies were in sight. Eight were visible through the snowstorm at one point. The ground was littered with enemy hand grenades, boxes of explosives for destroying dugouts and incendiary bombs, which they had no opportunity to use.

Two German prisoners were wounded and the other taken was unhurt, except for a welt on one of his hands where he was struck by a young American soldier when he showed fight after capture.

From the prisoners the American officers have secured much valuable information. One said:

"I did not have a chance to do anything before an American jumped onto me and grabbed me by the throat." The Germans had been preparing for the raid for three weeks and be-

GEN. VON EICHHORN



Gen. Von Eichhorn, commanding one of the German armies now sweeping eastward into Russia. Troops under Gen. Von Eichhorn's command have crossed the frozen sound from Moon island and captured Leal, Haspal, Pernigal and Lomzal. They are pushing forward.

NEW RULING IS MADE

President Wilson Issues Order Regarding Alien Property.

Will Aid Transaction of Business Between the Public and Custodian's Office.

Washington, March 4.—President Wilson by executive order has prescribed rules and regulations governing the detailed operation of the office of the alien property custodian which are expected to facilitate the transaction of business between the public and the custodian's office. The order does not give Mr. Palmer any additional powers, but defines more clearly those invested in him by law and executive order.

Under the regulations the alien property custodian will be able to demand, receive and administer as a trust estate any enemy property interests, tangible and intangible, and where the property is incapable of physical delivery or immediate conversion into money. Mr. Palmer is authorized to exercise all administrative powers which the owner could exercise if no state of war existed. He also is authorized to make terms for the collection of enemy moneys and the delivery of property, granting time, indulgence, or accepting security. Means are provided for the payment of expense of administration out of the property's income.

The exercise of any right, power or authority over corporate stock or beneficial interests of any enemy alien in American corporations also is granted the custodian, who is given the voting power of the stock, the right to receive subscriptions, rights, dividends and other payments, and the authority to nominate managers of corporations.

The custodian is given the specific power to sell commodities or other tangible property which may be perishable or which may necessitate the expenditure of public money for its preservation.

AMERICAN SHIP WINS BATTLE

Merchantman Nyanza Hit Five Times by U-Boat—Battle Lasted Over Two Hours.

Washington, March 4.—Hit five times by exploding shells from a German submarine, the American merchantman Nyanza not only refused to surrender, but put up such a fight against her opponent that she finally drove the undersea pirate off.

The battle between the liner and the submarine lasted 2½ hours, according to an official statement made public by the navy department here. There were no casualties. The fight took place on January 13 last, but the official report was only made public today.

longed to the Seventy-eighth reserve division of Hanover.

The prisoners had Russian coins in their possession and came into the trenches opposite just before the Americans took over this sector.

The Americans lost many killed and wounded, including officers. The Americans displayed the greatest personal courage, bravery and energy throughout the engagement and out-fought the surprised enemy from the instant contact was established.

WORLD NEWS

Russia has signed the treaty with Germany, through the Bolshevik representatives who went to Brest-Litovsk for that purpose. They were so anxious to do so that they paid little attention to its contents. This haste was due to the hope that the German advance into Russia might be stopped.

Germany has sent forces to the aid of Finland and is suspected of a purpose to gain possession of a controlling influence in the southern part which, together with the control of Riga, will make it hard if not impossible for Russia to use a fleet in the Baltic Sea. Sweden does not look with favor on this last move of Germany.

Japan has made known a desire to be given a free hand in eastern Siberia. The immediate purpose of this would be the safeguarding of the vast stock of supplies and munitions which have been accumulating at Vladivostok, the seaport of Siberia. These were sent, in large part, by Japan herself and she has an interest in them. More far-reaching, however, is her intent to oppose the German influence in the far east.

The United States has not as yet committed herself to the Japanese proposal. We have been trying to give Russia every chance possible to establish a stable government and we have hoped that she might do so. Japan does not want our aid, but would evidently prefer our assent to such a move. England and France can consent more easily than the United States can.

Turkey will gain considerable territory because of the treaty between Germany and Russia. She takes back sections that lie around the eastern end of the Black Sea. Batoum and Kars thus fall into Turkish hands and a part of Transcaucasia to the north of Persia. The Turks have renewed their attacks on the Armenians.

Several bold protests against the German military policy have been made by Socialist leaders in the Reichstag. Dr. Cohn and Herr Voghter were the most persistent in being heard. The latter said that the members of the legislative body were bound "body and soul" and characterized the government acts as a "bloody propaganda."

On the 3rd of March at midnight our West Indian dependency, Porto Rico, went dry. The law prevents the manufacture, sale or gift of intoxicating liquors. Thus a new era is ushered in. Great changes have come about in the territories that have been brought under American control, and there is a good spirit of loyalty.

SAYS GEN. CRUSE IN HIS PAY

Manufacturers' Agent and Son Arrested for Employing Officer for Army Contracts.

Chicago, March 4.—Henry H. Lippert, who with his son, Ralph H. Lippert, is accused of paying money to Brig. Gen. Thomas Cruse, retired, U. S. A., for services in connection with government contracts, made a public statement when he was arraigned before United States Commissioner Mason, admitting all that the government charged, but declaring that his arrangement with the general was businesslike, and above board.

To Cut Train Service.

Washington, March 4.—Passenger train service in the West will be reduced one-third or more by a rearrangement of schedules to be announced shortly by Director General McAdoo.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPORTS INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

The amount of sugar consumed in 1917 in the United States was about 88.3 pounds per capita, according to figures issued by the Department of Agriculture. The average annual consumption for the five-year period ending in 1916 was 84.7 pounds per capita.

There were about 1,500,000,000 pounds of commercial stocks of sugar on hand August 31, 1917, as compared to 2,000,000,000 pounds on the same date in 1916. New York reported the largest stocks, followed in order by California and Louisiana.

HOME SERVICE NO HAPHAZZARD, ODD JOB TASK

**Red Cross Civilian Relief
Workers Are Taught to
Furnish Aid in Systematic Fashion.**

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fourth of a series of five articles prepared by Mr. Fieser on the subject of Red Cross Home Service. The remaining article is "Organizing and Training 30,000 Home Service Committeemen."]

By James L. Fieser,
Director, Bureau Civilian Relief, Lake
Division, American Red Cross.

American Red Cross Home Service workers in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, already administering to families of some 1,500 enlisted men, carry on their work with a "catechism" which includes what may be termed "eleven commandments." As these "commandments" typify the spirit in which this type of Red Cross relief is given, I am stating them here, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions.

1. Don't overwhelm people with questions before they have a chance to say what they want to say.
2. Don't suggest to them the answers they should make.
3. Don't forget that their hopes and plans are more important than any single fact that the Home Service worker wants in order to make complete a report or record.
4. Don't encourage the children to talk about things that concern their elders—about family difficulties and so on.
5. Don't let the children come to the office with messages and requests except when there is a real emergency and no older person can possibly come.
6. Don't discuss the affairs of a family, nor tell the facts that come to your attention in the course of Home Service work to any outsider.
7. Don't give confidential information about the family when making inquiries.
8. Don't make inquiries of the present neighbors or do anything that will expose the family to gossip. Protect the family in question as you would your own family from anything that would help their self-respect.
9. Don't venture to make permanent plans on a first visit.
10. Don't fail to discover whether there is immediate and urgent need of relief and to make some temporary provision for supplying it before waiting to make further inquiries.
11. Don't fail, however, to inquire (before paying the first visit if possible) what other agencies are interested.

True, the "do's" taught Home Service workers in Red Cross Home Service Institutes, far outnumber the "don'ts," and one or two should be mentioned to further exemplify the spirit of the service and the manner in which it is given.

One is: "Be sure that there is a definite invitation from the family or some responsible person competent to speak for them before entering the home in the name of the American Red Cross."

Another: "Be sure that the member of the family in question is in some branch of the service."

Casual reading of these instructions may lead to the impression that Home Service is a simple bit of work to be done in the odd moments of the members of a chapter committee. It is not a simple work, nor is it an "odd moment" task.

In addition to mastering a knowledge of government regulations on separation allowances and the War Risk Insurance Law, a Red Cross Home Service worker must either be naturally endowed with or be able to acquire the qualities of tact, patience and kindness, and must study the problems which beset home life.

With all its ramifications, Red Cross Home Service is the most exacting type of work now required by this humanitarian institution within the boundaries of our own country. Its requirements for immediate and authentic information of the broadest scope are such that a 116 page handbook of information for Home Service workers is now being prepared by the Director General of Civilian Relief for early distribution.

SO MUCH PAINSTAKING CARE HAS BEEN AND IS BEING TAKEN IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THIS WORK THAT ENLISTED MEN FROM OHIO, INDIANA AND KENTUCKY SHOULD KNOW THAT THIS ARM OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IS STRONG ENOUGH TO MAKE THEIR FAMILIES CARES EASIER AND TO EXTEND A KIND, YET UNPATRONIZING, HELPING HAND. SUCH FAMILIES SHOULD WITHOUT HESITATION COMMUNICATE WITH THEIR RED CROSS HOME SERVICE COMMITTEES WHEN TROUBLED IN ANY WAY.

Academy Column

GIRLS' BASKETBALL

Not only the Academy boys but the Academy girls also are very much interested in basketball. Each year has a team of its own and on Monday mornings there are some very interesting games played over in the girls' gymnasium.

Last Monday, there were games between the Seniors and Freshmen, and between the Juniors and Sophomores. The Seniors and Juniors were victorious. However, the Freshmen put up a good fight and are to be complimented on their good playing.

It is hoped that an Academy team to play other departments will soon be organized and then the real battle will begin.

The College and Academy met in the first game of the championship series last Monday; and the Academy was victorious by the score of 26 to 21. During the first half the Academy had things mainly their way, but toward the end of the half the College team tightened up, making the Academy team hustle to pile up thirteen points. The Academy held their opponents to nine. The last half brought back memories of football; it seemed as if both were trying to see which could be the rougher. However, it was much more exciting than the first. Twice the College tied the score, mainly through the excellent shooting of Hayes, but they seemed to lack the steam to go ahead. Hayes was clearly the star of College, while Lewis seemed to be the best Academy man on the floor. A good crowd was out to watch the game.

ABOVE PAR

In all walks of life 70% is the average rate of efficiency, out of a possible hundred. In other words, to be just at par is to be 30% below your possibility. The market is flooded with par men. The world is crying for men and women above the average, people who utilize all their possibilities and are 100% efficient.

If you wish to make a success in Berea or anywhere, raise yourself above the average. There are over a thousand students here who are just average, but the number is small here, as elsewhere, who are above the common classification. Every one in Berea can be a 100% man or woman, if each student will only take advantage of the many opportunities that are offered; yes, and urged upon us.

Let us revive our flagging spirits and take advantage of the gifts while we may; for the time is coming when we will be sitting in the chaos or mansion of our hopes, bemoaning our fate, or else giving thanks that we realized our opportunities in time. He has lived above par, who has hoped more firmly, served more and loved better than his associates.

RECIPE FOR SUCCESS

Take equal parts of ambition, purpose, and courage, and add the yeast of knowledge, perseverance, and determination.

To this add an abundance of "pep," tact, honesty, originality, and aggressiveness.

Then flavor this according to taste with the essence of cheerfulness, sincerity, and the extract of optimism and kindness.

After flavoring is added, mix very thoroughly by stirring with an iron will, propelled by a 150 horsepower, resolution, and let boil forever over the fire of an unconquerable spirit.

Clinton Fugate,
Berea College Academy.

Why Man Should Be Well Dressed.

Ill-fitting clothes detract ten per cent from a man's efficiency, according to Dr. George Van Ness Dearborn, professor of psychology at Harvard, who addressed a national gathering of clothing manufacturers and store owners. "One can hardly estimate the benefits of being well-dressed and properly fitted," Doctor Dearborn said. "The well-dressed man spells success and inspires confidence. First impressions are most important, and many a man has got a place largely on account of the cut of his clothes. It goes without saying that the rich man should buy the best and attire himself with taste, but it even pays the poorer man to do the same, for an air of prosperity is contagious. Finally, well-fitting clothes add to one's self-respect, inculcate personal cleanliness and aid the man in business."

New Truck Sprays Sand on Streets.

Spraying sand on slippery streets is made easy by a new motortruck of ingenious construction. The sand falls from the truck body on a revolving disk at the rear and is thus spread in all directions, says the Popular Science Monthly.

Soul's Longing.
The soul's longing is the heart's privilege.

Normal Column

HELP FIGHT FOR THE BILL

The first vote on the normal school bill has been taken. It passed the senate by an overwhelming majority. Twenty-three to seven was the count. There was just enough opposition to make it interesting. Now the bill will come before the house. The important thing now is to create enough interest behind the bill so that it can be brought out of the mass of bills that are pending before the house and placed on its passage. Once brought to vote, it is practically sure to pass. But it would be just as bad to have it lost because not voted on as if it were defeated on a vote. The friends of the bill, therefore, are asked to continue the pressure for its passage. Urge your representative to push hard for the passage of senate bill 193. We must get it reported out by the Normal School committee and then urge it so persistently that it may be made a special order for passage. Real friends of education are agreed that it is the best thing that can be done. Investigation discloses that every state in the union except Arkansas has a law like this and Arkansas' State Superintendent is practicing it without a definite statute. Friends of education, act now. You can help.

The exodus from the Normal department when the quarantine was raised was not nearly so large as was expected. Thirteen boys went home and most of them went because the good weather called them to the fields, some for military service. We do not have the exact number of girls but it was not large.

Doctor McAllister has moved from the Rogers house, which he has occupied since he came to Berea, to the house that has been occupied by Doctor Cowley on Prospect street.

UNION vs. PI SIGMA

Union Literary Society of the Normal department and Pi Sigma Literary Society of the Academy department met in joint debate in Main Chapel Saturday, March 2, 7:30 p. m. The question debated was: RESOLVED, That the United States should pay Colombia (S. A.) \$25,000,000, as a compensation for the loss of the Panama Canal Zone.

Union was represented by Chester C. Brown, Harry B. Waller, and Charles C. Graham. These men upheld the affirmative side of the question, and won the decision. Our department is justly proud of these men who represented Union, and we extend to them our heartiest congratulations. The men who represented Pi Sigma, also, deserve much credit for the able manner in which the negative side of the question was presented.

The Union debaters and their "fair friends" found a spread prepared for them in the Normal dining room Monday evening. The debaters of both sides have been invited to dine with Messrs. R. C. Miller and Isaac Bowles at Boone Tavern Tuesday evening. This dinner will be a novel affair in the history of Berea College literary societies. It is a consequence of the splendid feeling that prevails between these two debating teams.

Men of Rare Value.

"I weigh my words when I say that if the nation could purchase a potential Watt, or Davy, or Faraday, at the cost of a hundred thousand pounds down, he would be dirt-cheap at the money. It is a mere commonplace and everyday piece of knowledge that what these men did has produced untold millions of wealth, in the narrowest economical sense of the word."—Huxley.

DETERMINING AGE OF MAN

How Scientist Has Fixed Glacial Period in Sweden.

Prof. Gerald de Geer, a Scandinavian man of science, has for many years been studying the sands deposited by the glaciers in the Yoldia sea in Sweden. These lie in layers of alternately fine and coarse sand. It seems certain that the fine sand is deposited by the slow flow of winter and that the coarse layers are due to the summer flow when the streams are swollen by the thawing of the glaciers.

By counting these layers and studying their thickness, Professor de Geer has come to the conclusion that southern Sweden was first clear of glacial ice about 2,000 years ago.

This calculation coincides roughly with that derived from his study of the Niagara gorge by G. W. Wright and with that of Sollas, who holds that the last glacial epoch ended not more than 7,000 years ago. Sir Bertram Windle says that "with such difference of opinion existing among the doctors' plain men should remember that any statements about ancient specimens of man being 'hundreds of thousands of years old,' perhaps even millions, are based on pure imagination and have no real foundation of any kind."

Vocational Column

A CORRECTION

The original poem, composed by Miss Grace Ogden, and the composition, "Vocational Clean Up Day," by Miss Pear Mitchell, accidentally got placed under the Foundation head in the Vocational column. To correct this terrible error imagine the Managing Editor down on all fours eating humble pie as he is wont to do. Is he forgiven?
—Managing Editor.

BASKET BALL Students vs. Faculty

Saturday, March 2, marked an interesting as well as spectacular basketball game between the Vocational faculty and Vocational students.

The faculty proved their extraordinary skill in rolling and tumbling on the floor while the boys proved theirs in shooting goals. Occasionally Dean Clark seemed to think it ought to be foot ball — at least his guard could have yelled "down" to his own personal advantage at different times.

Professor Baird and Benton Fielder were the center of attraction as "rooters" for the faculty — but all their rooting was rooted in vain when the last half closed with a score of 34 to 6, in favor of the students.

The faculty has a strong team but the boys of the department are supposed to be the strongest in Berea. They are Vocational.

The Vocational Junior Class, at their last meeting, elected Hugh Mobley as President of the class. All are glad to have him come back to continue his work here after having so successfully completed his teaching in Clay County.

Quite a number of Vocational Students are planning to take the Civil Service Examination to be held in the Business Room next Monday, March 11.

NEW HEN RULING A BLESSING

The ruling of the United States Food Administration prohibiting the selling of hens and pullets February 11th to May 1st, 1918, is for the purpose of conserving the egg supply of the country and to encourage the production of more chickens.

It has been an unfortunate custom in the State of Kentucky for the farmer to sell hens during the early spring months, just at the time when they would be producing the most eggs. It is estimated that 1,000,000 fowls are sold annually from this State during this time. This represents a loss of 30,000,000 eggs, which will be prevented this year.

Heretofore every farmer who has sold a hen during February has lost at least Fifty Cents per hen by doing so. Therefore, this rule is not a hardship but a blessing, as the income to the farmers in Kentucky will be something like \$500,000 more than if the hens had been sold.

The nation needs the eggs that will be laid by these hens in order to increase our food supply and help win the war.

After May 1st these hens may be sold as usual.

Furthermore, do not "break up" the broody hens. She is only expressing her desire to help defeat the Kaiser. Give her a setting of eggs and let her raise chickens. It will be both profitable and patriotic.

Fred M. Sackett, Federal Food Administrator for Kentucky.

Smallest Drinking Cup.
One of the new folding drinking cups made of waterproof fabric collapses into a tube no larger than a lead pencil.

Nation Imperiled by Its Low Standard of Physical Efficiency

By REPRESENTATIVE HORATIO C. CLAYPOOL of Ohio

My mind has been deeply impressed for a long time by the necessity for some governmental action designed to encourage and establish the practice of physical culture among the citizenship of this country. The appalling condition, disclosed by the recent physical examinations of the young men of our nation before the exemption boards has sent a thrill of alarm and a sense of profound concern into the heart of every thinking and loyal citizen. The question naturally arises within the mind of every serious man, What practical thing can be done to decrease the percentage of physical deficient and raise the standard of physical efficiency among the men of our nation?

There is overwhelming evidence that the people of this nation are living in profound ignorance of the vital and imperative necessity of training their bodies with the same care and thoroughness as they do their minds. "Cram the mind, though the body be crippled," has been the abiding practice of our people so long that when the hour of great necessity arises, when the moment of peril is upon us, and the things that are more priceless to us than our lives are in jeopardy and the cry of a ruthless enemy is heard at our gates, and the nation turns with confidence to the surging millions of its citizens for defenders, an amazing host is found nervous, timid, uncertain, doubtful, hesitant, and with waning and depleted vitality. Well might we hang our heads in shame at the exhibition, and doubly so, because in all the wonderful achievements of this peerless nation it has neglected the apparent and imperative duty of training its citizenship in the necessity of physical culture.

It is easy for a healthy man to be courageous, hopeful, optimistic and enthusiastic, and it is easy for a sick man to be a coward. If the resplendent glory of this nation is to remain unshattered, it will be because of the devotion, courage, masterfulness, resourcefulness and physical vigor of its citizens.

HIGHLANDER BRINGING IN A PAIR OF BOCHES



During a recent British advance on the west front this Highlander was caught by the camera bringing in two Germans whom he had captured, and he was compelling them to carry in their own machine gun.

The limit of time for filing income tax returns has been extended to April 1.

UNCLE SAM IS TO CATCH SHARKS AND USE HIDES AS LEATHER SUBSTITUTE

A contract for 1,000 shark hides has been awarded by Uncle Sam to a Connecticut blacksmith.

There are to be three varieties of hook, 11, 10 and 9 inches in length. A chain and swivel are to be attached to each hook.

It is reported from Washington that the government is about to prospect in a new leather field, that of shark skins. In a series of tests a durable and satisfactory leather has been evolved from the skins of these fish. It is believed there is no reason why an industry may not be profitably started.

Palestine a Small Country.

Nearly all the events in the history of Israel that are recorded in the Old Testament happened within a territory no bigger than the state of Connecticut, whose area is 4,800 square miles, and into hardly any other country has there been crowded from the days of Abraham till our own so much history—that is to say, so many events that have been recorded in the annals of mankind.

Nor is it only that Palestine is really a small country. The traveler constantly feels as he moves about that it is a small country. From the heights a few miles north of Jerusalem he sees, looking northward, a far-off summit carrying snow for eight months in the year. It is Hermon, nearly 10,000 feet high—Hermon, whose fountains feed the rivers of Damascus.—National Geographic Magazine.

Not an Author.

"He has furnished the world a great many stories." "A literary man?" "Oh, no; a structural steel contractor, and has built skyscrapers everywhere."

GERMAN NAVAL GUN, CAPTURED AND HAULED IN BY A BRITISH TANK



One of the massive British tanks, after having smashed the Hindenburg line in the great Cambrai battle finished up the day by bringing back one of the prizes of the victory, a 5.9 German naval gun. The tank lumbering through the muck easily hauled the big naval gun along in its wake.

WHY WE FIGHT AGAINST PRUSSIAN AUTOCRACY



Study this remarkable picture and you cannot fail to understand why we are fighting the Prussian autocracy. You will see how truly the criminal spirit that moves men in the German army and navy to commit outrages against humanity is embodied in the German kaiser. Here the artist has shown the autocrat and his warriors as they really are. In their effort to put the hobbled heel of Prussianism on the necks of free nations the Germans plunder the homes of innocent non-combatants, use the white flag to lure their enemies out into the open to be shot, murder women and children, cut off the hands of babies, and introduce into warfare poison gas.

PARISH PRIEST
USED AS SHIELD

Brand Whitlock Tells of Cowardly
Act of Commander of German Detachment.

HUGH GIBSON ADDS EVIDENCE

Tells of Priests Compelled to Walk Before "Huns" to Form Screen—
Cardinal Mercier's Statement
as to Taking of Hostages.

That the Germans in Belgium made use of women, children, and priests as screens to protect the invaders from Belgian troops is shown by the following testimony gathered by the committee on public information:

Minister Whitlock, in his report of September 12, 1917, to the secretary of states, gives an instance of the German practice of seeking protection.

"The Germans attacked Hougaerde on the 18th August; the Belgian troops were holding the Gette bridge in the village. The Germans forced the parish priest of Augaerde to walk in front of them as a shield. As they neared the barricade the Belgian soldiers fired and the priest was killed. After the retreat of the Belgians the Germans shot four men, burned 50 houses, and looted 100."

Hugh Gibson, in "A Journal From Our Legation in Belgium," page 155, gives another incident:

"Two old priests have staggered in to the — legation more dead than alive after having been compelled to walk ahead of the German troops for miles as a sort of protecting screen. One of them is ill, and it is said that he may die as a result of what he has gone through."

Statement of Cardinal Mercier.

"At the time of the invasion Belgian civilians, in 20 places, were made to take part in operations of war against their own country. At Termonde, Lebbeke, Dinant and elsewhere in many places, peaceable citizens, women and children were forced to march in front of German regiments or to make a screen before them."

"The system of hostages was carried out with a fierce cruelty. The proclamation of August 4th, quoted above, declared, without circumspection: 'Hostages will be freely taken.'"

"An official proclamation, posted at Liege, in the early days of August, ran thus: 'Every aggression committed against the German troops by any persons other than soldiers in uniform not only exposes the guilty person to be immediately shot, but will also entail the severest reprisals against all the inhabitants, and especially against those natives of Liege who have been detained as hostages in the citadel of Liege by the commandant of the German troops.'"

"These hostages are Monsignor Rutten, bishop of Liege; M. Kleyer, burgomaster of Liege; the senators, representatives, and the permanent deputy and sheriff of Liege."

The above quotation is taken from "An Appeal to Truth," addressed November 24, 1915, by Cardinal Mercier and the other bishops of Belgium to the cardinals, archbishops, and bishops of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

"Some ten or a dozen American correspondents, of whom I was one, witnessed the first German drive through Belgium. Most of us were so appalled and horrified by what we saw as to become anti-German for life." Will Irwin in Saturday Evening Post, October 6, 1917, page 41.

Robbery Under Guise of Fines.
The contracting nations, including

Germany, who signed the conventions of the second peace conference at The Hague, 1907, pledged themselves to the following:

"Article L. No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, shall be inflicted upon the population on account of the acts of individuals for which they cannot be regarded as jointly and severally responsible."

"Article LII. Requisitions in kind and services shall not be demanded from municipalities or inhabitants except for the needs of the army of occupation. They shall be in proportion to the resources of the country, and of such a nature as not to involve the inhabitants in the obligation of taking part in military operations against their own country."

The German authorities have violated these articles from the very beginning. As soon as they invaded Belgium, heavy fines were laid upon individual communities as reprisals for some act against the German army or its regulations which was committed within their boundaries. In "An Appeal to Truth" Cardinal Mercier cites the following cases:

"Malines, a working-class town, without resources, has had a fine of 20,000 marks inflicted on it because the burgomaster did not inform the military authority of a journey which the cardinal, deprived of the use of his motorcar, had been obliged to make on foot. In fact, upon the flimsiest pretexts heavy fines are inflicted on communities. The commune of Puer was subjected to a fine of 3,000 marks because a telegraph wire was broken, although the inquiry showed that it had given way through wear."

Merciless Exactions.

In addition to such arbitrary, sporadic exactions, in December, 1914, the Germans demanded 40,000,000 francs (\$8,000,000), a month to be paid by the Belgian provinces jointly.

Concerning this enormous imposition Cardinal Mercier says, in the "Appeal to Truth":

"Now, in December, 1914, Belgium was devastated. Contributions of war imposed on the towns and innumerable requisitions in kind had exhausted her. The greater part of the factories were idle, and in those which were still at work, raw materials were, contrary to all law, being freely commandeered."

"It was on this impoverished Belgium, living on foreign charity, that a contribution of nearly 500,000,000 francs was imposed."

The German military rules have also made the families responsible for acts committed by or charged against members as is shown in the following examples, which are quoted from the "Appeal to Truth," cited above:

"The Belgian government have sent orders to rejoin the army to the militiamen of several classes. . . . All those who receive these orders are strictly forbidden to act upon them. . . . In case of disobedience the family of the militiaman will be held equally responsible."

Punishment "Without Mercy."

The commander in chief of the German army in Belgium posted a proclamation declaring:

"The villages where acts of hostility shall be committed by the inhabitants against our troops will be burned."

"For all destruction of roads, railways, bridges, etc., the villages in the neighborhood of the destruction will be held responsible."

"The punishments announced above will be carried out severely and without mercy. The whole community will be held responsible. Hostages will be taken in large numbers. The heaviest war taxes will be levied."

At the end of the "Appeal to Truth" Cardinal Mercier says:

"But we cannot say all here, nor quote all."

"If, however, our readers wish for the proof of the accusations . . . we shall be glad to furnish them. There is not in our letter, nor in the four annexes [to the "Appeal to Truth"], one allegation of which we have not the proofs in our records."

CAP
and
BELLS

Still With Us.

Wife (reminiscently)—Oh! for the good old days, George.
Hubby—What old days, Susan?
Wife—Why, the days of our grandparents, when there were so many brass knockers.
Hubby—H'm! Marie, there are plenty of knockers around now, and all of them seem to have abundance of brass.

No Light on the Subject.

"Who is the author of the saying: 'Meeting the devil before day?' asks a correspondent of the Adams Enterprise, and the editor replies:
"Dunno. Sometimes we are under the impression that we said it ourself, after we had successfully dodged a well-aimed kerosene lamp, on a 3 a. m. stairway."

Blended Emotions.

"What a peculiarly interesting face your friend, the poet, has," gurgled the romantic maiden. "It seems to combine the elements of sorrow and happiness, each struggling for supremacy."
"He looks to me more like a man who was married and didn't know it," replied the cynical bachelor.—Judge.

A Natural Leader.

"Were you fighting with that boy next door?"
"No, mother," replied Willie Wiggs. "We were not fighting. I found it necessary for the welfare of the neighborhood to discipline him. And he was so indiscreet as to put up a show of resistance."

HIS IDEA



"Hard luck again."
"Why so?"
"Just got hit with a horse and cart; when it might have been an automobile."

Is It Not?

It's easy to say what another should do in the struggle for glory or self; But when the same problems are put up to you
Ain't it hard to decide for yourself?

A Philosopher's Wisdom.

"Sir Isaac Newton was a prudent man."
"Why do you think so?"
"In experimenting with the law of gravity he sat under a tree and let an apple fall on his head. It was so much better than sitting under a ladder waiting for a hodcarrier to drop a brick."

Present Responsibilities.

"Now, the economic conditions we'll have to meet when the war is over."
"You're away ahead of your story, friend," said Senator Sorghum. "What we've got to do now is to look after the economic conditions now required to get the war over."

Outmatched.

"Do you think the widow is setting her cap for him?"
"No; she tells me he is clever but impossible."
"Mercy! If the widow finds him impossible, he must be clever."

A Mild Rebuke.

"Judging from the pictures of Miss Decollete in that society paper, she is in urgent need of being taken to a hospital."
"For what reason?"
"To have her cuts dressed."

Suitable Place.

"I should think they could easily raise chickens on board ship."
"What are you talking about?"
"Aren't there hatchways convenient and doesn't a ship often lay to?"

Lost His Head Also.

"What happened when you encountered the burglar?"
"He took my breath away."
"Anything else—anything of value?" asked the officer mechanically.

Just Two Kinds of Men in the World

By J. R. HAMILTON

Former Advertising Manager of Wanamaker's, Philadelphia

Financially, there are just two kinds of men in the world; those who constantly figure upon the principal of their money and those who deal with the interest on the principal.

The one kind of man throws away ten dollars carelessly and says, "What's the difference. It is only a ten dollar bill."

The other holds on to that ten and says, "Ten dollars is the interest at 5 per cent on a capital of two hundred dollars."

One man figures on how much ten dollars will buy. The other man figures on how much it would cost him to buy ten dollars.

A difference of principal and interest—that is all.

Yet the principal-figure is not the principle figurer in life. Indeed, he counts for very little except when he is spending that ten. No one comes to him with opportunities. No one considers him as a possible investor in anything good. Money always passes him quietly by.

And yet this is all a simple habit of mind. The difference between financial success and financial failure is only a little trick of the brain.

And the habit of figuring interest—the habit of figuring every dollar you spend as the interest on twenty times that amount at five per cent, is very easily learned.

Try it now in the personal things you are going out to buy. If you need a suit of clothes, look through the advertising in this paper. See where you can save five dollars, and then say to yourself, "I am not merely saving five dollars by buying a suit of clothes from this advertisement; I am saving the amount which one hundred dollars would earn if it worked at five per cent interest for a whole year."

That's the thing that brings you to your muttons. That's the thing that makes you stop and think.

Now these good sales are going on all through this paper. You can save money on anything you buy. Your clothes, your shoes, your shirts, your household goods—all offer money-saving opportunities in these sales.

Why, you can save the interest on at least five hundred dollars if you will only go at it right. And show me the man to whom five hundred dollars is not a capital worth considering?

Interest—that is the thing to figure on always. And the way to save the interest on a lot of money is to watch the advertising in this paper day by day and do your buying from these sales.

(Copyrighted.)

JAMES L. WILMETH



James L. Wilmeth of Tennessee and Arkansas, who has been appointed director of the bureau of engraving and printing, Uncle Sam's big money factory, is one of the few men who have advanced to an important government position through the ranks of government clerks. He entered the government service 20 years ago, assorting money orders for \$60 a month.

Commercial Woods.

Our commercial woods are divided into two large classes—the hardwoods, or woods from broad-leaved trees, and the softwoods, or conifers, which are woods from trees with needle or scale-like leaves. There is a third class, represented by the palms and yuccas, but it is of minor importance. The terms "hardwood" and "softwood" give a wrong impression, however, for some so-called softwoods, as yellow pine and tamarack, are considerably harder than many hardwoods; and some so-called hardwoods—for example, cottonwood and basswood—are almost as soft as the softest conifers. These terms have been in use so long, however, that their meaning is well established.

Just Before Hostilities.

"That b'y av moine'll make his mark in the wuruld," said an Irishman. "He will that same," replied his neighbor, "if it's only by puttin' a fut in the mud."—Pearson's Weekly.

A Unique Proposal

By F. A. MITCHELL

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

They had imitated the birds by going South to avoid the cold weather. He was blase at twenty-two. She was romantic as every girl of twenty should be. Indeed it is questionable if women ever lose their romance.

"Do you see that rock out there?" she asked.

"Yes, what of it?"

"It is called lovers' rock. There is a tradition that if a man proposes to a girl out there she can't refuse him."

"You mean when the tide is coming in and she is cut off from shore; she can't swim; and the fellow won't save her unless she will agree to marry him."

"How you talk! It isn't that at all. There's some spell that is thrown over the girl which draws her to the man."

"I didn't know girls were moved to love on a barren place like a whale's back. I thought the way to win them was amid music and flowers."

"Yes, but I can understand how being under a spell might compel a girl to yield on a barren rock like that, when moonlight, music and flowers would fail."

"I think I would be most easily induced to propose to a girl after a good dinner."

"I fear that in your brain where the bump of romance should be there is a flat place."

"Rather a hollow. However suppose we go out on the lovers' rock, and see what will happen."

There was no reply to this. She sat gazing out to sea, evidently despairing of being able to touch a chord of romance in him, or rather regretting that such a chord did not exist.

"Come," he added rising. "I'm curious to know if I will be compelled to propose to you if we go out together to the rock."

"That isn't it at all. It isn't that the man is impelled to propose to the girl. It's that if he does, she is impelled by some strange influence to accept him."

"Well, let's try it anyway."

He put out his hand and helped her to rise from her seat on the sand, and led her to a rowboat moored to a floating platform leading out into the water. She got into the boat without saying a word and he pulled over a hundred yards of shallow water to the rock. There he coiled the painter around a stone and they went to that side of the rock facing the ocean. They had only to take a few steps, for the tide which was rising left uncovered no great space. They sat down side by side.

"I feel it coming," he said presently.

"What's coming?"

"The spell."

"Nonsense."

"Do you feel it?"

"Feel what?"

"A desire to have me propose to you."

"Didn't I tell you that if the man—"

"Yes, yes, but is a man going to propose to a girl in cold blood? Is there no love current between them? My opinion is that if there is anything in this rock forcing the man to propose, the girl has as much to do with it as he."

"Not at all. The tradition is simply—"

"That a woman is obliged to accept a proposal. But—"

"Well?"

"Great heavens! There goes our boat."

The rising tide had loosened the painter and was carrying the boat away. There would be no use in trying to regain it by swimming, for it was even now further from the rock than was the shore, and it was receding rapidly. Looking about them they saw that the rock was nearly covered with water.

"While we have been talking," he said, "the tide has cut us off from shore."

"What shall we do?" cried the girl much frightened.

"We haven't tested the proposal matter yet."

"Don't talk nonsense! Our lives are at stake."

"I don't believe you have any romance in you after all."

"Come, come; how are we to get ashore?"

"They were far from their hotel or any house. Indeed there was no one near to render them assistance. Besides the twilight was fading. He took her hand and said:

"I think I am going to—"

"Heavens! Don't faint."

"Propose."

"Are you crazy?"

"No, I am under the influence of the spell."

She had by this time lost her self control, and although she could not swim, marched out into the water, hoping that she could wade ashore. It was nowhere over her head, but so deep at once place as to reach her shoulders. She feared to proceed.

"Help!" she called to him.

"I love you; will you marry me?"

"No."

Taking her by the arm he assisted her to the shore. They reached it dripping of course. He turned toward lovers' rock.

"Humbug!" he snarled, shaking his fist at it.

She turned viciously and started for the hotel. It required a week for her anger to cool. Then when he proposed again, she accepted him.



Not content with partial service in the time of her country's need, Lady Oranmore and Browne, shown here in the garb of a nurse, is now devoting every moment to the men wounded on the battlefield. She is one of the youngest of the peeresses of Great Britain.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

We SELL hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones.

J. H. Jackson spent Sunday with homefolks.

The Rev. and Mrs. Haas went to Barboursville Saturday. Mr. Haas will be pastor of the M. E. Church there. They expect to move soon. Their many friends here certainly will miss them.

Durand Gott and family left Sunday for Aberdeen, Miss., where they will make their home for this year.

E. T. Fish and son, Lona, motored to Richmond Monday on business.

Miss Francis Mattingly, of Louisville, will trim for Mrs. Laura Jones this season. She comes highly recommended.

John and E. H. Muncy were in Cincinnati, O., the last of the week.

David Jackson and family moved Tuesday to Speedwell where they will farm this year.

E. H. Muncy left Monday for Louisville where he will purchase furniture for the Muncy Brothers' Furniture Store at Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ford of Philadelphia, Pa., were here over Sunday visiting their son, George, who is in the Academy department.

Wallace Buchanan who has been ill at the Robinson Hospital is now able to be out again.

Mrs. Mary J. Duncan is improving after some weeks' of suffering from a fall.

Mrs. Laura Jones has just returned from the City where she has been buying her new spring line of hats.

Edgar Wyatt left Saturday for Aberdeen, Miss., for a few days.

Charles Wyatt of Cincinnati was at home for a short time last week.

Sam Morgan and wife were in Berea at the first of the week. Mr. Morgan is now practicing on his own farm near Stanford, what he has been preaching as county agent.

H. C. Woolfe of Winchester made a short business trip to Berea last week.

Green Hill of Bethany, W. Va., is spending several days in Berea this week with relatives.

C. D. Lakes of Ravenna was in Berea over Sunday.

Mrs. G. W. Moore returned Sunday from a two weeks' visit with her husband at Ft. Thomas. Mr. Moore has recently been transferred to San Antonio, Texas.

House for rent and some lots for sale.—Dr. S. R. Baker.

Mrs. D. W. Jackson is able to be out again.

Ladies, the prices of hats are not going up at Laura Jones' Millinery Store this season. It's a fact. Come right in and we will prove it to you. Our big new stock is just being opened up. Come.

Frank Evans of Harlan was a Berea visitor last week.

Miss Sarah Byrd of the College department had to give up her studies for a time and return to her home on account of the illness of her mother.

Grant Huff, the accountant of the College Woodwork department, is spending several days in the mountains.

Mrs. Estelle Baxter and Miss Zarelda Baxter of Richmond were visiting relatives in Berea from Saturday until Monday.

The sons of H. C. Kinnard were called home at the first of the week because of the serious illness of their father who was suffering from a severe stroke of paralysis to which he succumbed Monday night.

For Sale: Fine strain of White Leghorns; cheap. Forester Raine.

Little Miss Annabel Porter and Annie De Jarnett English spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Woolfe at Winchester.

E. G. Godby was in town on a brief visit last week.

Wallace Adams was home last week and made quite a few improvements on his house on Center street.

Hugh Mahaffey of the Academy department is spending this week with his parents at Sturgeon.

Corp. Paul Bicknell, of the 14th Infantry Band, at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., is home on a furlough this week.

Mrs. J. W. Adams, formerly of Whites Station, an interested reader of THE CITIZEN, has left her farm and now resides in Richmond, 264 N. 2nd street.

The Rev. W. H. Baker, Berea College class of 1885, after a successful pastorate of eight years of the Congregational Church at Chagrin Falls, O., has accepted a call to the Congregational pastorate of Andover, O.

Doctor and Mrs. Roberts left Orlando, Fla., Tuesday, for Berea feeling fine.

Alex Black from Speedwell is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

The Woman's Industrial will meet on Monday, March 10, in the Parish House, as formerly.

The citizens of Creekside were taken by surprise the other night when the Christmas Ridge String Band swooped down upon them and gave them a concert which was enjoyed by all present.

Fine \$350.00 Bush and Gerts piano for sale at a bargain; also a solid oak buffet. Enquire of the Rev. C. S. Knight, Jackson street, Berea, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Shockley, of Walnut Meadow, are the proud parents of a fine boy, Floyd William.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Campbell and family spent Saturday and Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Hannah Shockley.

Prof. C. D. Lewis spent Friday and Saturday of last week in a very profitable county educational meeting at Whitesburg, Letcher County.

The date has been changed for the Boy Scouts' entertainment to March 23. This we are sure will not decrease the attendance as the stunts they will pull off will be surprisingly fine and highly entertaining.

Mrs. J. H. Jackson and Mrs. W. H. Duncan spent Monday with the former's sister, Mrs. Nannie Johnson, of Speedwell.

Prof. C. D. Lewis is looking forward with pleasure to his institute work this summer all the dates being taken for the eight weeks available.

S. A. Lewis, of Carter, Carter County, was visiting his daughter, Miss Ora, of the Normal department, the latter part of the week.

E. E. Hopkin, Business Manager of Dennison College, Granville, O., was a visitor of the College the first of the week.

Mrs. Thos. F. Carter, formerly of New York City, now a returned missionary from China, where she spent seven years, is a Berea visitor. Her talks on the work in China are exceedingly interesting.

The following trustees of Berea College were in town for several business sessions the first of the week: Dr. Wm. E. Barton, of Oak Park, Ill.; Prof. Elmer A. Lyman, of Ypsilanti, Mich.; and Dr. A. E. Thomson, of Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

I. H. Long and wife left Saturday for Aberdeen, Miss., where Mr. Long will be connected with the Pickle Hotel, managed by our former townsman, J. K. Baker.

Miss Irene Moffit enjoyed a week's visit with friends in Atlanta and returned Tuesday.

Felix J. Mahler, Secretary and Treasurer of Detroit Bonding Company, of Detroit, Mich., enjoyed a few days' rest at Boone Tavern.

SEED CORN FOR SALE
Calico Corn, Big White, and Sixty Day Large Yellow corn. All tested.
W. T. Anderson, Berea, Ky.
ad.-37. Phone 146-2.

EGGS FOR SETTING
Barred Rocks, pure, 60c a setting. 80c by mail.
T. A. Edwards, Berea, Ky.
ad.-38.

SEED CORN FOR SALE
Fine seed corn for sale at \$5.00 per bushel. C. C. Chrisman, Walnut Meadow, Berea, Ky. Phone 176-3.
ad.-39.

CARD OF THANKS
We wish to thank our many friends for their kindness and sympathy shown us in the death of our brother and husband, Tandy Smith, who died February 3, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. James Smith and Mrs. Tandy Smith.

TWO JACKS FOR SALE
Two good jacks, three and five years old, 14½ and 15 hands high. For information phone M. D. Settle. Big Hill, or write me at Big Hill.
ad.-39. J. M. Haley.

WANT A LITTLE FARM NEAR BEREA?
I have five, containing from 30 to 60 acres; some improved with nice cottage houses. Prices from \$30 to \$100 per acre. Easy terms to the right man.
J. W. HERNDON.
ad.-37. Berea, Ky.

WOOD WANTED
The College Treasurer is now ready to make wood contracts for summer delivery.

The wood should be cut not later than May 1st, and delivered between July 1st and October 1st.

The price for sound hard wood, well split and ricked, is \$3.00 per cord.

Persons wishing a contract should apply at the Treasurer's office at once.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Shockley, of Walnut Meadow, are the proud parents of a fine boy, Floyd William.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Campbell and family spent Saturday and Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Hannah Shockley.

Prof. C. D. Lewis spent Friday and Saturday of last week in a very profitable county educational meeting at Whitesburg, Letcher County.

The date has been changed for the Boy Scouts' entertainment to March 23. This we are sure will not decrease the attendance as the stunts they will pull off will be surprisingly fine and highly entertaining.

Mrs. J. H. Jackson and Mrs. W. H. Duncan spent Monday with the former's sister, Mrs. Nannie Johnson, of Speedwell.

Prof. C. D. Lewis is looking forward with pleasure to his institute work this summer all the dates being taken for the eight weeks available.

S. A. Lewis, of Carter, Carter County, was visiting his daughter, Miss Ora, of the Normal department, the latter part of the week.

E. E. Hopkin, Business Manager of Dennison College, Granville, O., was a visitor of the College the first of the week.

Mrs. Thos. F. Carter, formerly of New York City, now a returned missionary from China, where she spent seven years, is a Berea visitor. Her talks on the work in China are exceedingly interesting.

The following trustees of Berea College were in town for several business sessions the first of the week: Dr. Wm. E. Barton, of Oak Park, Ill.; Prof. Elmer A. Lyman, of Ypsilanti, Mich.; and Dr. A. E. Thomson, of Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

House for rent and some lots for sale.—Dr. S. R. Baker.

Mrs. D. W. Jackson is able to be out again.

Ladies, the prices of hats are not going up at Laura Jones' Millinery Store this season. It's a fact. Come right in and we will prove it to you. Our big new stock is just being opened up. Come.

Frank Evans of Harlan was a Berea visitor last week.

Miss Sarah Byrd of the College department had to give up her studies for a time and return to her home on account of the illness of her mother.

Grant Huff, the accountant of the College Woodwork department, is spending several days in the mountains.

Mrs. Estelle Baxter and Miss Zarelda Baxter of Richmond were visiting relatives in Berea from Saturday until Monday.

The sons of H. C. Kinnard were called home at the first of the week because of the serious illness of their father who was suffering from a severe stroke of paralysis to which he succumbed Monday night.

For Sale: Fine strain of White Leghorns; cheap. Forester Raine.

Little Miss Annabel Porter and Annie De Jarnett English spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Woolfe at Winchester.

E. G. Godby was in town on a brief visit last week.

Wallace Adams was home last week and made quite a few improvements on his house on Center street.

Hugh Mahaffey of the Academy department is spending this week with his parents at Sturgeon.

Corp. Paul Bicknell, of the 14th Infantry Band, at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., is home on a furlough this week.

Mrs. J. W. Adams, formerly of Whites Station, an interested reader of THE CITIZEN, has left her farm and now resides in Richmond, 264 N. 2nd street.

The Rev. W. H. Baker, Berea College class of 1885, after a successful pastorate of eight years of the Congregational Church at Chagrin Falls, O., has accepted a call to the Congregational pastorate of Andover, O.

Doctor and Mrs. Roberts left Orlando, Fla., Tuesday, for Berea feeling fine.

Alex Black from Speedwell is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

The Woman's Industrial will meet on Monday, March 10, in the Parish House, as formerly.

The citizens of Creekside were taken by surprise the other night when the Christmas Ridge String Band swooped down upon them and gave them a concert which was enjoyed by all present.

Fine \$350.00 Bush and Gerts piano for sale at a bargain; also a solid oak buffet. Enquire of the Rev. C. S. Knight, Jackson street, Berea, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Shockley, of Walnut Meadow, are the proud parents of a fine boy, Floyd William.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Campbell and family spent Saturday and Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Hannah Shockley.

Prof. C. D. Lewis spent Friday and Saturday of last week in a very profitable county educational meeting at Whitesburg, Letcher County.

The date has been changed for the Boy Scouts' entertainment to March 23. This we are sure will not decrease the attendance as the stunts they will pull off will be surprisingly fine and highly entertaining.

Mrs. J. H. Jackson and Mrs. W. H. Duncan spent Monday with the former's sister, Mrs. Nannie Johnson, of Speedwell.

Prof. C. D. Lewis is looking forward with pleasure to his institute work this summer all the dates being taken for the eight weeks available.

S. A. Lewis, of Carter, Carter County, was visiting his daughter, Miss Ora, of the Normal department, the latter part of the week.

E. E. Hopkin, Business Manager of Dennison College, Granville, O., was a visitor of the College the first of the week.

Mrs. Thos. F. Carter, formerly of New York City, now a returned missionary from China, where she spent seven years, is a Berea visitor. Her talks on the work in China are exceedingly interesting.

The following trustees of Berea College were in town for several business sessions the first of the week: Dr. Wm. E. Barton, of Oak Park, Ill.; Prof. Elmer A. Lyman, of Ypsilanti, Mich.; and Dr. A. E. Thomson, of Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

GRADED SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Dizney, Principal

Everybody is trying to get their bearing after the quarantine is lifted.

Next week announcement will be made of the time for the presentation of the new school flag.

Everybody is urged to help restore the attendance of pupils who left on account of the quarantine.

Miss Bertha Seale visited the Eastern State Normal last Saturday.

Miss Martha Dean will go in a few days for a short rest to Indianapolis. She will visit the public schools while there; and Miss Ida Abney will supply in her absence.

The following is the honor roll for the sixth month: first grade, Earl Bales, Everett Huff, John Hall, J. B. Moore, Mabel Best; second grade, Eula Johnson, Geneva Moore, Marshall Robinson; third grade, Milford Gaines, William Haley, Howard Wider, Nellie Hayes; fourth grade, Chellis Peters, Herman Cornett, D. T. Moore, Fannie Coyle, Susie Robinson, Alta Gaines, Mary Gaines; fifth grade, Harry Griffin, Nannie Jones; sixth grade, Ollie Willis, Howard Pennington; seventh grade, Lenora Bales; eighth grade, Bernice Pennington, Richard Venable.

The construction of the 1½ miles of road on the Scaffold Cane Hill has been advertised to let by the Madison Fiscal Court, and bids on the same will be received until Tuesday, April 2, 1918, at which time contract will be let for immediate completion of this section of the Dixie Highway.

The construction involves 17,257 cubic yards of earth and rock excavation, 2,854 cubic yards surfacing, 123 cubic yards concrete, 534 cubic yards dry masonry, and 7,500 pounds reinforcing steel.

Plans may be seen at County Road Engineer's office or at the office of the County Clerk at Richmond.

LIVE TO BE ONE HUNDRED

1. Eight hours sleep every night.

2. Sleep on your right side.

3. Keep your bedroom window open.

4. Have a mat at your bedroom door.

5. Keep your bed away from the wall.

6. No cold baths in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body.

7. Exercise before breakfast.

8. Eat little meat, and be sure that it is well cooked.

9. Drink no milk. (This applies to adults only.)

10. Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.

11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy the cells that combat disease.

12. Allow no pet animals in your living rooms, for they carry disease germs.

13. Live in the country if you can.

14. Watch the three D's—drinking, water, damp, and drains.

15. Have change of occupation.

16. Take frequent and short holidays.

17. Limit your ambition.

18. Keep your temper.

BOWMAN—SLOAN

J. O. Bowman, third son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bowman, broke the family record of thirteen children by being the first to launch into the sea of matrimony, somewhat to the surprise of all his friends.

The wedding took place Friday, the 22nd of February, at Garland, N. C., the brides maiden name being Miss Carrie Bryan Sloan.

Mr. Bowman is Principal of the Cranberry school in the absence of his brother, F. O., who is in army service. His many home friends extend congratulations.

SALE FOR BEREA GRADED SCHOOL TAX

I, or some one, for me, will on Monday, April 1, 1918, being county court day, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. in front of the court house in Richmond, Ky., sell the following property to satisfy the tax due the Berea Graded School of Berea, Ky., for 1917:

L. A. Watkins, Collector.

F. L. Droughon, 1 lot..... 5.83

Durham & Alcorn, 1 lot..... 2.03

Mary French, 1 lot..... 1.69

Fertin & Knuckles, 1 lot..... 1.69

Mrs. Lena Holcombe, 1 lot..... 3.75

W. S. Johnson, 1 lot..... 7.56

R. M. Moore, 1 lot..... 3.75

J. B. Pitts, 1 lot..... 8.36

T. V. Ritter, 1 lot..... 3.44

Mrs. E. M. Spence, 1 lot..... 5.11

W. J. Simpson, 1 lot..... 5.55

J. L. Williams, 1 lot..... 6.88

J. W. Baker, 1 lot..... 3.42

Lou Bohon, 1 lot..... 3.90

Hardin Golden, 1 lot..... 7.57

ad.-39

Do You Love Your Family?



Of course every parent loves his family. The question seems superfluous. Yet many thoughtless parents spend as they go. They live up to every penny they make. The best way to obviate the money spending habit is to start a bank account. You'll not be so ready to draw a check as you are to break a bill. Let us explain our banking system.

Berea National Bank

TWO MORE BEREA COLLEGE DAIRY COWS MAKE SPLENDID RECORDS

The second test of cows at the College Dairy was completed last Thursday, the 28th, in which two more of the fine herd made splendid records as given below.

The five cows now tested are recorded on the official records of the Holstein-Friesian breed which is exceedingly valuable.

Oakwood Katie Korndyke, No. 190065, born August 1, 1912, yielded in the seven days' test 557.5 pounds of milk, containing 18.3 pounds fat, equal to 23 pounds of butter.

Plans may be seen at County Road Engineer's office or at the office of the County Clerk at Richmond.

LIVE TO BE ONE HUNDRED

1. Eight hours sleep every night.

2. Sleep on your right side.

3. Keep your bedroom window open.

4. Have a mat at your bedroom door.

5. Keep your bed away from the wall.

6. No cold baths in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body.

7. Exercise before breakfast.

8. Eat little meat, and be sure that it is well cooked.

9. Drink no milk. (This applies to adults only.)

10. Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.

11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy the cells that combat disease.

12. Allow no pet animals in your living rooms, for they carry disease germs.

13. Live in the country if you can.

14. Watch the three D's—drinking, water, damp, and drains.

15. Have change of occupation.

16. Take frequent and short holidays.

17. Limit your ambition.

18. Keep your temper.

BOWMAN—SLOAN

J. O. Bowman, third son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bowman, broke the family record of thirteen children by being the first to launch into the sea of matrimony, somewhat to the surprise of all his friends.

The wedding took place Friday, the 22nd of February, at Garland, N. C., the brides maiden name being Miss Carrie Bryan Sloan.

Mr. Bowman is Principal of the Cranberry school in the absence of his brother, F. O., who is in army service. His many home friends extend congratulations.

SALE FOR BEREA GRADED SCHOOL TAX

I, or some one, for me, will on Monday, April 1, 1918, being county court day, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. in front of the court house in Richmond, Ky., sell the following property to satisfy the tax due the Berea Graded School of Berea, Ky., for 1917:

L. A. Watkins, Collector.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. C. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year	\$1.00
Six Months	.60
Three Months	.35

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Advertising rates on application.

Plans for the American Library Association include the establishment of book and library service in Army and Navy hospitals in America and in France.

Exports of corn to Canada for feeding and manufacturing purposes have been limited to those varieties and grades which are not suitable for seed purposes.

The War Department now permits women to qualify as inspectors of small arms, according to an announcement by the Civil Service Commission.

Following suggestions made by the farmers willing to employ high school boys, the educational authorities of Illinois have arranged an extensive farm course, from February 1 to May 1.

But 2,001 men have been exempted on the grounds of "moral deficiency." This phrase was defined by the President's regulation to include persons convicted and sentenced for felony in any court of record.

There is nothing in the fuel order of January 17 to prevent the operation of automobiles, motor vehicles of all classes being considered as coming under the head of public utilities. In keeping with this ruling garages have been exempted.

Divisional athletic directors who have received commissions will accompany their contingents to France, according to the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. Boxing instructors will not be sent with the troops, as at present the need for these men is considered greater on this side.

The Government is to-day the greatest employer of labor in the United States, not considering railroad employees. In normal times approximately 400,000 civilians are employed, and in the last year the number has increased to 600,000. In comparison one steel corporation employs 300,000 men, and one rail road 250,000.

"Stars and Stripes" is the name of the weekly newspaper being published in France for American troops, under the direction of the intelligence section. Practically the entire paper is devoted to American news, including a daily radio report of about 1,400 words supplied by the Committee on Public Information to the French Government.

A new publication issued by the United States Health Service is the 250-page book, "Prevention of Disease and Care of the Sick," with a supplement on first aid work. The book has 200 illustrations, and covers subjects relating to disease, prevention, care and treatment of sick persons, and emergency measures in the treatment of accidental injuries.

In an announcement by the Food Administration the cause for advance in rice prices is attributed to the fact that most rice mills have been running to full capacity in order to supply the demand for 1,000,000 bags for American and allied fighting forces. As a result the normal supply for home consumption has been temporarily reduced. Lower prices are forecasted.

In order to assure prompt and accurate identification, the War Department has adopted a system of numbering enlisted men of the Army. The system provides for one series of numbers without alphabetical prefix, for all enlisted men. The number assigned to a soldier will become a part of his official designation, and will never be changed nor assigned to another man. It will be entered on identification tags.

Webster on Opinion.
Inconstancies of opinion, arising from changes of circumstances, are often justifiable.—Daniel Webster.

MR. TAYLOR WRITES BEFORE SAILING

Hotel Latham,
New York City.

Dear Friends:

Here we are as cozy and comfortable as can be waiting my time for sailing which was set for March 1, but was postponed until the 4th owing to difficult sailing conditions. They send two or three vessels at a time so if torpedoed there is a minimum of danger — I have no thought of danger and am "chafing at the bit" to get over there and get to work.

We find ourselves surrounded here as in Berea by kind friends. A beautiful bouquet of spring flowers greeted us here upon our arrival, the kind that of our Miss Sperry, who is just returning to Berea after her long enforced rest. We took supper with S. W. Boggs and wife (who will be remembered in Berea as Miss Amy Bridgman) now engaged in Y. M. C. A. work. Have also met Gordon J. Imrie and others and on Saturday night there is a Berea Reunion being planned where we will meet twenty or more.

Have had to visit in very brief "snatches" as my time has been fully taken up with the necessary Red Tape. The passport has to be signed by the British and French Consuls whose offices are in New York and then letters of identification and purpose of travel in advance must be secured, then to secure my uniforms and necessary "toggery" has taken time so that I have been obliged to walk even faster than in Berea. Makes me feel that I'm back in old Philadelphia hustling for business.

We were sorry to have been pulled so suddenly at the last from Old Berea with a chance for so few "Good Byes" but the authorities here evidently knew the time required for War Machinery. We met hundreds the last few days for a hasty parting word — but there were other hundreds whom we love and whom we could not see.

The thot of the songs by groups on our front lawn, the Raht Raht! etc., from our dear boys and girls, the meetings around our fireside and yours will remain a delightful memory. I regret most of all leaving the boys of my fine Bible Class and especially the dear brave fellows in the hospital — but our mutual Father is over all and with Him is safety.

Before you read this, I will doubtless be well out on old Mother Ocean and as the rocking of the boat lulls me to sleep, remember that before closing my eyes, I had offered an earnest prayer for the friends in Berea.

Mrs. Taylor will not be able to sail with me at this time but I hope to be permitted to send for her later.

What a world of friendship and love surrounds us all!

With love to all, I am

Very Cordially,

Howard E. Taylor.

LIBERTY LOAN PRIMER

Big Money Push Ahead—Get Ready

One of these days there is going to be another Liberty Loan and the people of the United States are going to be asked again to back their faith in the principles of liberty and democracy with their pocket-books.

It is often much easier to subscribe to a principle vocally than to back it with hard money.

But think a minute.

The United States has under arms today some 1,900,000 men, every one of whom has declared his willingness to give his life for the principles that some folks hesitate to loan their dollars for.

These men must be fed, equipped and cared for in every way. Nothing this nation can do is too good for them. That costs money. Who begrudges it?

This war is not over yet? The rosy optimists who think America can sit down and wait until Fritz hands them Berlin on a platter menace the nation. Every sound observer knows that Prussianism is fast in the saddle and riding hard.

We are going to need more men — how many no one knows. Perhaps 3,000,000. Are we willing to pay for them? Be sure of one thing. We will either pay for the army or pay the Hun.

The Government of the United States has not asked a cent in gift of anyone. It has asked to borrow money and in return has given the best security in the world. Remember that.

So get ready for the next Liberty Loan. Save and sacrifice. Nothing we can ever be asked to do will measure with the sacrifice of the American boys who will "go West" in the front line trenches before Victory is won.

SENATOR OLLIE M. JAMES SHOWS HIS INTEREST IN THE ROAD QUESTION IN THE FOLLOWING LETTER TO RODMAN WILEY, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC ROADS, FRANKFORT

I am glad to have your letter of the 4th instant asking me to give you my opinion as to the importance of building good roadways in our State. I feel that this is a movement that is worthy of the united support of the people of Kentucky. It is a well known fact that any section of country develops much more rapidly if the roads are in good condition, making it accessible at all times, of the year and greatly facilitating buying and selling operations.

Good roads are uplifting to civilization. They bring the mail to the door of every man daily, they open up the way to the church and school house for all classes.

At a time like this, when every resource of our great Nation should be utilized to the uttermost, it seems to me that it is highly important for our highways in Kentucky to be put in such condition that the products of our farms, our dairies, our mines, etc., could be easily transported to the markets of the cities and to the railroads to be sent out for distribution generally. I shall be pleased to cooperate with yourself and other public spirited citizens in Kentucky in every way possible to further the building of good roads.

1,800,000 WOMEN ARE ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE IN UNITED STATES

According to a late report, of the 1,800,000 women engaged in agriculture in the United States, 750,000 are under 20 years of age and 1,050,000 are negroes. A majority of the women workers are found in the Southern States.

The lines of work in which women will be likely to increase their farming activities, according to the report, are vegetable gardening, poultry raising, butter making, hog raising, etc. It is suggested that women who know how to operate motor cars may with little additional training operate tractors.

ILLITERACY BEING WIPED OUT

"Thousands of men or draft age are learning to read and write in order that they may communicate with their families when away at camp," is the statement of Mrs. Cora Wilson Sewart, heroine of the Moonlight Schools of Kentucky and President of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission.

"In Kentucky, we started to concentrate our work on these future soldiers last summer. During the hot nights of July and August, the men who were expecting to be called in the second draft worked eagerly and patiently. We had special soldiers' readers bound in red, white and blue. The first page began 'I go, I go to war,' and one of the first sentences was 'There is the camp. There is the flag.' By the time they were drafted most of them could sign their names to Liberty Bonds and write home to their people. One boy told me with pride that he could write to his mother and to young ladies."

The National War Council of the Y. M. C. A. has adopted these soldiers' readers for use in the camps. Through the Moonlight Schools, Mrs. Stewart said, the Kentucky women who are learning to read and write are also being taught war history. The reasons for the war, the necessity for thrift, and food conservation are part of the studies.

NEW WAR BOOKLET ISSUED BY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

A "War Cyclopaedia," providing the public with information on the great war in the form of a handbook, is the latest publication issued by the Committee on Public Information.

The salient facts of the war are briefly stated in alphabetical form in 300 pages. The cyclopaedia also contains a chronology of outstanding events ranging from the murder at Sarajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, June 28, 1914, to the British national labor conference's approval of President Wilson's war aims, December 29, 1917.

The volume may be obtained by addressing the Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., and inclosing 25 cents to cover cost of printing.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

AMERICANS NOT ECONOMICAL

It is considered "bad form" in England today for a woman to appear in a new costume, and any lady so presenting herself generally does so with ample apologies for the absolute necessity of the case.

This was a statement made by Prof. Stoughton Holbourn of the University of Oxford in a lecture delivered in the Fine Arts course in Washington. Professor Holbourn has not been long in this country, and two of his first impressions were the want of self-denial of the people in regard to luxuries of the table and the amount of wealth and material spent on women's dress.

"Before I was twelve hours in America I noticed in a hotel in Boston the waste in sugar. As an instance, I observed a man and his child each put several spoonfuls of sugar on their morning bananas. This surely is unnecessary waste of a scarce commodity. In contrast to this I would tell you that only three quarters of a pound of butter has come into my British household within the past three months."

"My wife writes me," continued the Professor, "that cooking utensils are no longer cleaned in the old way. Every vessel in which food has been cooked has water poured into it. After a time that water is strained and the food which originally adhered to the side of the vessel is saved and cooked again."

Sea Coast Sand Binder.

Californians say there is no sea coast sand binder that surpasses in effectiveness *Ammophila arenaria*, sea bent grass. It has done more to hold the shifting dunes of Golden Gate park, San Francisco, than any agency.

LABOR AND FREEDOM

The hope of labor lies in the opportunities for freedom; military domination, supervision, checks, bondage, lie in Prussian rule. So declares the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor.

This is a right and clear conception of the issues involved in this war for the working man. It is not through a German regime but through democracy that labor is to receive adequate recognition and its realization of its rightful place in the world. All Americans are supremely and vitally interested in the war against German autocracy and none more than the working man of America. To him freedom means everything.

The test is on whether the autocratic regime of Germany has bred better men than the free institutions of this country — whether the independent men of America can fight so well, can manufacture such guns and aeroplanes and other instruments and munitions of war and put them into effective use as can the human product of German rule.

There is no doubt of the result, but it depends upon the whole American people and not alone upon our fighting men. We who remain in safety at home must do our part, work, economize, save and support the finances of the Government. Industry, saving, and lending to the Government are now national needs and national duties.

HOW TO PAY YOUR INCOME TAX

Pay your income tax, if possible, by check, money order, or draft. This is the urgent request of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

More than 6,000,000 persons this year will pay an income tax. The total to be collected under the war Revenue act of October 3, 1917, in individual income taxes alone is \$666,000,000. The vast majority of these payments will be small amounts. If paid as requested it will avoid the necessity for the issuance of a receipt, and save much time and labor.

Taxes paid to deputies who are visiting every county in the United States to assist taxpayers in making out their returns are sent to the collector of internal revenue of the district in which the taxes are collected. Checks, money orders, or drafts can be handled without difficulty. Cash has to be sent by registered mail or by insured express.

In the conduct of the war Uncle Sam is beset with many difficulties. You can render one of his innumerable tasks less difficult by paying your income tax promptly, and by check, money order, or draft.—From the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

GENERAL PERSHING WANTS NINE PAIR OF SHOES A YEAR FOR MEN SERVING IN FRANCE

General Pershing has requested shipment of 18,590 pairs of shoes for each 25,000 men monthly, which is approximately nine pairs of shoes per man per year. This quantity is in excess of actual consumption and is being used to build up a reserve for all troops in France. When such a supply is accumulated, the quantities per man will be reduced.

The Quartermaster General's Department now has on hand and due on outstanding contracts, 7,564,000 field shoes and 7,873,000 marching shoes. It will be necessary to secure more than a million additional shoes during the year.

WHAT WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS WILL BUY FOR OUR SOLDIERS

A single Thrift Stamp will buy a tent pole or five tent pins, a waist belt or hat cord, shoe laces or identification tags; two will buy one trench tool or a pair of woolen gloves. Four thrift stamps will buy two pairs of canvas leggings; six will buy five pairs of woolen socks or three suits of summer underwear; twelve will buy a steel helmet.

One War-Savings Stamp will buy one hundred cartridges or a cartridge belt or a scabbard for a bayonet; two will purchase two pairs of woolen breeches or two flannel shirts; two and a half will buy a gas mask. Three War-Savings Stamps will buy an overcoat or two woolen service coats; three and a half will buy three pairs of woolen blankets; four will buy a rifle.

DODGE BROTHERS CLOSED CAR

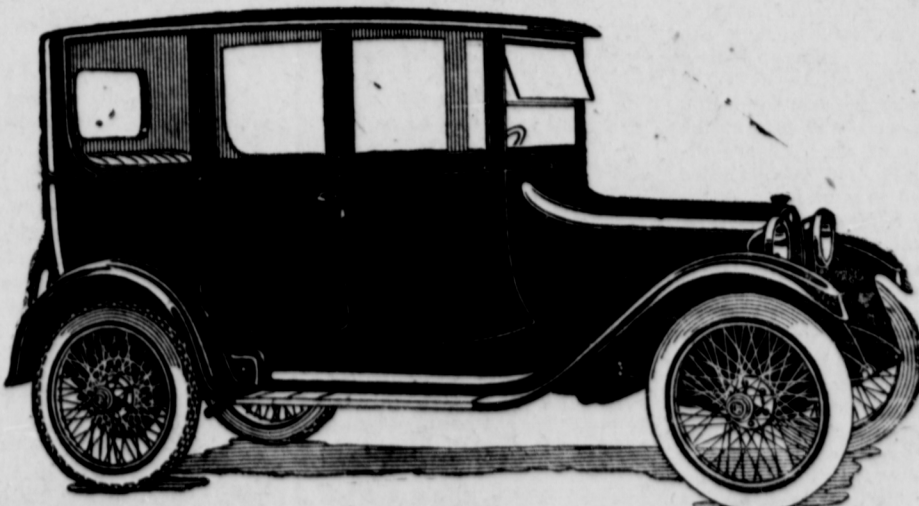
The mere convenience of the convertible sedan is almost forgotten, now, in the greater practical purpose it is serving.

Economical, and easy to drive, it is speeding the war work of men and women alike, and keeping them fit in all weathers.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car

The gasoline consumption is unusually low.
The tire mileage is unusually high.

Sedan or Coupe, \$1350; Winter Touring Car or Roadster, \$1050;
Touring Car, Roadster or Commercial Car, \$885;
(All prices f. o. b. Detroit.)



BEREA MOTOR CAR CO.

Cornelius Bldg.

Berea, Ky.

You Can Go To School This Spring If You Think You can

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS Use of Waterglass Solution Is One of the Best Methods—Limewater Is Also Good Preservative

Surplus eggs, preserved in the spring, will supply the home with good eggs in the fall and winter, when eggs are hard to get and are high-priced.

Eggs to be preserved must be fresh, and should be placed in the preserving container as soon as possible after they are laid. One of the best methods of preserving is by the use of waterglass, a pale yellow, odorless, sirupy liquid that can be bought by the quart or gallon from the druggist or poultry supply man. It should be diluted in the proportion of 1 part of waterglass to 9 parts of water which has been boiled and allowed to cool. Earthenware crocks or jars are the best containers, since the glazed surface prevents chemical action from the solution. The crocks or cans should be sealed and allowed to cool before they are used. A container holding 5 gallons will accommodate 15 dozen eggs and will require one quart of waterglass.

To Use Waterglass Solution

Half fill the container with the waterglass solution and place the eggs in it. Eggs can be added from day to day as they are obtained, making sure that the eggs are covered by about 2 inches of waterglass solution. Cover the container and place it in a cool place where it will not have to be moved. Look at it from time to time and if there seems to be danger of too much evaporation, add sufficient cool boiled water to keep the eggs covered. Eggs removed from the solution should be rinsed in clean, cold water. Before they are boiled holes should be pricked in the large ends to prevent them from cracking.

Limewater Also Preservative

Limewater also is satisfactory for preserving eggs and is slightly less expensive than waterglass. A solution is made by placing 2 or 3 pounds of unslacked lime in 5 gallons of water which has been boiled and allowed to cool, and allowing the mixture to stand until the lime settles and the liquid is clear. The eggs should be placed in a clean earthenware jar or other suitable vessel and covered to a depth of 2 inches with the liquid. Remove the eggs as desired, rinse in clean, cold water, and use immediately.

DANGER! DANGER!!

Seed corn is scarce. Something must be done. The Farmers who have corn should have it tested before planting or selecting it for seed. It doesn't make any difference if the corn does look good it should be tested — and now is the time so as to have plenty of time to make other tests or buy.

There has been four tests made from corn on stalk, shucked, and from the crib not shucked—the following result was obtained:

1st test, 43 ears, 13 good, 30%
2nd test, 20 ears, 2 good, 10%
3rd test, 36 ears, 2 good, 5%
4th test, 57 ears, 11 good, 20%

This looks serious. We should devote the entire month to testing and helping others test seed corn.

Seed Corn Tested

Mt. Vernon High School Students, directed by Professor Lyon, will test Seed Corn for all the farmers in Rockcastle County who will take their corn to the school. These tests will be free to the farmers.

Berea College Vocational Department

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour—Winter patent, \$10.15, winter fancy \$10.20, do family \$9.70, do extras \$8.70, low grade \$8.20, hard patent \$10.50@11.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$32, No. 2 \$32 @32, No. 3 \$30.50@31.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$31.50@32, No. 2 \$30.50@31.50, No. 1 clover \$31.50@32, No. 2 \$31@31.50.

Corn—Quotations on ear corn: White ear \$1.50@1.60, yellow ear \$1.35@1.45, mixed ear \$1.30@1.40.

Oats—No. 2 white 95% standard white 94%@95c, No. 3 white 93@94c, No. 4 white 92@93c, No. 2 mixed 92@93c, No. 3 mixed 91@92c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 55c, centralised creamery extras 50 1/2c, flats 48c, seconds 45c, fancy 39c.

Eggs—Primer patent 35c, flats 34c, ordinary firsts 33c, seconds 32c.

Live Poultry—Sale of fowls and poultry is prohibited by authority of Food Administrator Hoover from February 11 to May 1. Broilers, under 2 lbs, 30c; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 30c; roasting chickens, 4 lbs and over, 30c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$10@12.75; butcher steers, extra \$10.50@11.50, good to choice \$9.50@10.25, common to fair \$7@9; heifers, extra \$10.50@11.50, good to choice \$9.50@10.50, common to fair \$7@9; cows, extra \$9@10, good to choice \$8.50@9, common to fair \$6.75@8; canners \$6@6.75, stockers and feeders \$7@10.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$17, good to choice packers and butchers \$17, medium and mixed \$17, stage \$10@12.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$10@14.75, light shippers \$16.75@17.15, pigs, 110 lbs and less \$12@15.

ment will test all Seed Corn brought in by the farmers. This work will be supervised by Prof. Wm. Jesse Baird. These tests will be free also.

The farmers should see Professor Lyon, Professor Baird, or the County Agent at once and make arrangements for the testing.

Help Wanted Now!

We all can't go to war but we can do something in this Seed Corn Testing Campaign. All who can test Seed Corn should do so now. Urge farmers to test their corn. Help test corn. Go out and get it and test it for the sake of our country. We need all the seed corn we can find everywhere. Ministers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, and school teachers are urged to join in and help find Seed Corn for our country by testing it. Enlist Now—Today. It will be too late April or May.

The Cry of Our Country

"Seed Corn Wanted! Help Us to Locate It!"

All farmers who have Seed Corn to sell are asked to send their name, address and number of bushels to County Agent. By doing this hundreds of farmers who have no Seed Corn can get it by seeing County Agent and finding out who has it and where to find it.

FARMERS' MEETING

Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, March 16, in Berea College Vocational Chapel there will be one of the most important Farmers' gatherings of the season.

District Agents, County Agents, Specialists from Lexington, and Farmers will attend this meeting. Great things are to be discussed by great people. Some special steps are to be taken which will affect all farmers and business people the coming fall. These things must go into effect this month. Farmers and business men are asked to attend this meeting and lend their help and assistance in this war time.

POULTRY! MORE POULTRY

Get incubators ready — watch the old hens and when one wants to set set her at once. Give her a chance to help win the war. Clean up the incubator—get it ready—now's the time to begin the poultry work for early hatches.

PURE BLOODED RHODE ISLAND EGGS CAN BE GOTTEN AT BEREA BANK & TRUST COMPANY

These eggs can be had at a very low price per setting (15 eggs) and not to be paid for until next October if you so desire.

All of Eastern Kentucky is standardizing on the Reds. Our slogan for this section is "Paint the Country Red."

The Bank will perhaps have eggs on hands by the 16th of the month. See the Bank and get your eggs early.

Chickens never wash, as many other birds, but cleanse themselves of insects by wallowing in soil. For this reason every poultry house should be provided with a dust box.

WHY

Rats Constitute National Peril in America

To what extent the rat pest has become a national liability, entailing the loss of more than two hundred million dollars' worth of foodstuffs and other property in the United States every year, is told with a startling array of facts in a communication to the National Geographic society, derived from a country-wide survey by Edward W. Nelson, biologist. Following are some of the results of Mr. Nelson's survey:

"House rats destroy annually hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of foodstuffs and other property, and through the distribution of bubonic plague and other diseases cause the deaths of untold numbers of human beings.

"The common house-frequenting rats are of three species—the brown, the black and the roof rat. All are believed to be natives of Asia, whence they have spread to most parts of the world. In their relations to man their habits are so familiar that they may be included in one account. The larger size, abundance, more general distribution and aggressive predominance of the brown rat, also known as the Norway and wharf rat, has led to its being generally known as 'the house rat.'

"The history of the brown rat is an extraordinary one, one unequalled by that of any other mammal. It was unknown in Europe until 1727, when vast hordes of them swam the Volga river. A year or two later it arrived in England on ships from the Orient. Since that time it has steadily extended its distribution by means of ships and other transportation agencies, and by migrations overland, until it shares with mankind nearly all parts of the earth from Greenland to Patagonia and around the globe.

"It is a sturdy, fierce and cunning animal, with extraordinary fecundity.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	WINTER TERM		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	10.20	10.20	10.20
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	21.20	23.40	24.40
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13....	10.20	10.20	10.20
Total for Term	\$31.40	\$33.60	\$34.60
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.60	9.60	9.60
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	20.60	22.80	23.80
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 12....	9.60	9.60	9.60
Total for Term	\$30.20	\$32.40	\$33.40

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

These characteristics have enabled it quickly to overrun and occupy new territory despite the never-ceasing warfare waged against it by man and the competition of other mammals. "The smaller black rat and roof rat formerly existed in most parts of the Old World. They preceded the brown rat also in America, but when the latter arrived were promptly reduced by it to a secondary position or exterminated. Black rats still exist in some parts of the United States, and roof rats are common with the brown rat in the milder climate of the Southern states.

With an abundant food supply brown rats increase with almost incredible rapidity. They have from three to twelve litters a year, each containing from six to more than twenty young, the average being about ten. The young begin to breed when less than three months of age.

After careful investigation the United States public health service estimates that the number of rats living under normal conditions in our cities equals the human population, but that in country districts they are relatively three to four times as numerous.

Mothers and Children.

No one can tell us exactly the things it is best to do with children. But if we begin to watch and think, read when we can and exchange experiences with other mothers, many suggestions will be found to meet our needs. Take a glimpse backward into your own childhood and many ideas will occur to you in that way. And through it all we will find that the children are helping to bring us up, too. Courage and joy prolong life, and we can well afford to stand and wait, feeling sure that if our motives have been right, and we can find something to love even in the hard things of life, our little ones will see and know, and will "rise up and call us blessed."—Exchange.

Bad Bobby!

Virginia came into the house crying as if her heart was broken. When questioned as to what had happened she answered that she and her friend Bobby had been fighting and Bobby had hit her. "And what were you doing when he hit you?" asked her mother. "I was hitting him back," she sobbed.—Exchange.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

Little Acts of Sacrifice That Make Patriotism Really Effective

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE

The little act of patriotism! We are constantly coming across one of them. Hearing some woman say, as I did this morning, while crowded into an office elevator:

"You see, I have only two free hours each evening. Isn't it too bad, for of course I can't do very much in that time. I knit one evening and make bandages the next—but only two hours—"

Or it may be another sort of sacrifice, such as this by a young girl:

"I counted up and found that I averaged fifty-five cents a week on candy. And I just decided that I wouldn't eat a single piece this year—or for the duration of the war, as they put it. And I talked with all of my best friends, and we've signed a pledge to put our candy money all together—it amounts to seventeen dollars and a few cents each week—think of that!—into comfort kits for the soldiers, or wool for sweaters. Of course, it's silly even to speak of giving up such a little thing as candy in a time like this, but we are all girls without very much spending money, and we've been perfectly delighted to see what getting together accomplishes. Seventeen dollars a week buys quite a lot!"

The other day I lunched with a friend of mine who is a secretary in a downtown office. As we gained the street I turned toward the restaurant we habitually frequented, but she pulled me back.

"No, I don't go there any more," she said.

"Why not? There isn't another so convenient, nor with better food—and then they make us feel so at home there."

"Yes, but they aren't complying with Hoover's requests as to meat and wheat, and I won't go to any restaurant that doesn't. We'll have to go another block and get into a crowd, but it can't be helped."

America Must Indict German Government and People That Support It

By WILLIAM E. WALLING

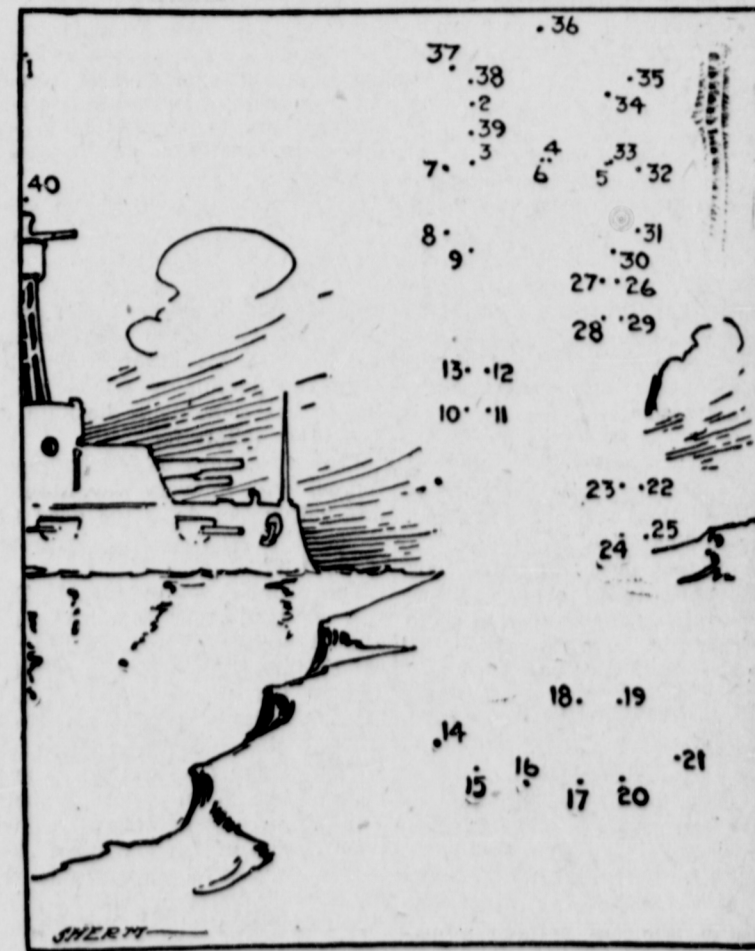
Why have we permitted the German propaganda to spread among us its poison of hatred against the world's democracies and the germs of unreason and moral cowardice by which it had already inoculated and stupefied its own people?

Why did we not resist this propaganda? For the simple reason that despotic governments can make propaganda in their own and other countries, while democratic governments—being based on freedom of opinion—cannot. Against Germany's poison gases, against her treacherous murder of women and children, we can and do react. Against her intellectual and moral poisons, so far, we have been helpless.

The German propaganda has conquered its millions of recruits throughout the world not only by its vast volume, its infinite repetitions, and its infinite variety, but also by its boldness. It has always been on the aggressive. It has always claimed everything. And it has always succeeded in planting at least a part of its germs of discord and unreason in at least a part of the American public's mind.

Germany assumed the diplomatic offensive at once with the beginning of the war. We still take the diplomatic defensive. And in diplomacy, as in military operations, the defensive—in the long run—is hopeless. We must assume the diplomatic offensive and keep it to the end, or international democracy will lose the war. We must pillory the German government and that part of the German people that supports it, before the public opinion of all the earth. And we must repeat the operation and add to the damning indictment every day that the war continues.

SHERM'S DOTS



THE DOTS SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

By Clifford Leon Sherman.

Dear Folks:—This letter is written on French soil, but I can't tell you exactly where, for then the letter would not get by the censor. But I do want to tell you about our last night out. No, we didn't see any more submarines, but we were all a trifle nervous because we ran into a thick fog. Lots of the boys didn't take their clothes off at all. Just before daylight we felt the vessel stop, and we all rushed on deck. You can bet we were glad when we found we were right near a

To complete the picture, draw a line from dot 1 to dot 2, then from dot 2 to dot 3, and so on.

No. 15. (Copyright, 1917, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Time is Your Fortune---Don't Waste it!

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 11.—First Quarter March 17, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Lesson Text, Mark 6:7-13, 30—Memory Verses, Matt. 28:18-20—Golden Text, Matt. 10:8—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The opening verses of our lesson chapter find Jesus teaching in the synagogue among his own people who could not understand how he, whom they had not known from childhood, could teach as he did, and do such mighty works. They knew his brothers and sisters, Mary's other children of whom he was the firstborn (Ps. 69:8; Lu. 2:7), and supposed that he was like them of ordinary human parentage, not knowing or not believing the manner of his birth (Matt. 1:20, 21). Their unbelief, at which he marvelled, hindered him from doing any mighty works among them except healing a few sick folk (4:6); but he went round about among the villages teaching. If some will not hear others will and there will always be an open door somewhere for those whom he sends forth in his name. We saw in a former lesson that he called unto him twelve that they might be with him, and that he might send them forth (3:14, 15); and now we see him sending them forth, by two and two, to teach and heal in his name (7:13). They were not to go to the Gentiles or Samaritans, but only to Israel; and to claim the kingdom of heaven as at hand, healing the sick, cleansing the lepers, raising the dead, casting out demons, and doing all freely (Matt. 10:5-7). The kingdom must begin with Israel, and will begin there when it shall be set up at his return. Because Israel rejected him and his kingdom, the gospel is, in this age of his rejection, and a postponed kingdom, to be purchased among the nations to take out of them a people for his name, the church which is his body and bride; and then shall Israel be saved, and then all nations (Acts 15:13-18).

Inasmuch as human hearts are always the same, enmity against God (Rom. 8:7, 8), we may still expect much of the same treatment which the twelve were told they would receive (Matt. 10:16-25), and we must be content to be as sheep in the midst of wolves, for his sake killed all the day long. We are not to fear the actual death of the body, knowing that for the believer to die is gain, and absent from the body means present with the Lord, (Matt. 10:26-30; Phil. 1:21, 23; 2 Cor. 5:8). Our standing orders are to proclaim repentance and remission of sins among all the people in his name, and tell them of a judgment to come and of him who has been appointed the Judge of all, Christ risen from the dead (Lu. 24:46-48; Acts 17:30, 31). He taught them, and us through them, that whatever treatment they received would be counted as if done to himself, and also that as they went in his name they must have no anxious care about food or raiment or recompense (vs. 8-10; Matt. 10:9, 10, 40-42). On the last night before he was crucified he asked them, "When I sent you without purse, and scrip, and shoes, lacked ye anything?" and they said, "Nothing." Luke 22:35. It stands ever true for all his faithful followers, that if we make the coming of his kingdom our chief concern, he will see to the supply of all our needs (Matt. 6:33; Phil. 4:19). As to anything we may be called upon to bear for his sake, we must count that a privilege, and be comforted by the assurance that such affliction or trial is working for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory, and that the sufferings of this present time, are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. (Phil. 1:29; 2 Cor. 4:17, 18; Rom. 8:18). As Herod and his companions heard of the wonders wrought through Jesus Christ, some said that he was Elijah, but Herod's guilty conscience remembered the birthday party, and how to please a wicked woman he had caused John to be beheaded, and he said: "It is John risen from the dead" (vs. 14-16). If the terrors of a guilty conscience are so awful here in this world, who can imagine what the torment of the lost must be even between death and resurrection, and then in the lake of fire (Luke 16:23, 24; Rev. 14:9-11). Does it not seem that if we really believed God concerning the happiness of the redeemed and the sufferings of the lost we would have more of the zeal of Paul, or a D. L. Moody, or a William Sunday in reaching after sinners to deliver them from the wrath to come? It would be a great thing for every teacher and preacher, and for every true believer, to do every evening as the disciples and apostles did after the burial of John the Baptist's body—tell Jesus all things that had been done and said through the day (vs. 29, 30). If it was our custom to rehearse to him all we have said and done, we might perhaps learn to leave unsaid and undone many things, and to say and to do others which we are neglecting. He does not need that we should tell him, for he sees and hears and knows all, but it would be a great benefit to us to talk it all over with him, and he would love to have us do so.

Worth While Quotations.

"There are only two kinds of people in the world—the people who live in the shadow and gloom and those who live on the sunny side of the street."

What Is Man?

By REV. W. W. KETCHUM
Director of Practical Work Course,
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—What is man that thou art mindful of him?—Psalm 8:4.

Pope in his essay on man says: "The proper study of mankind is man." This, however, is only in part true, for mankind cannot be fully known apart from the revelation God has given of man in the Bible. The Bible reveals God to man, but it also reveals man to himself. If we would, therefore, know mankind, we would study man in the light of what God says about him.



Not an Exalted Ape.

There are some wise men who would have us believe that man is the offspring of an ape; if so, then man is an exalted ape because between man and the ape, as we know them, there is a wide difference. In arriving at their conclusion it is barely possible the wise men were led into it by following Pope's suggestion, and in so doing discovered in man what they thought to be ancestral traits, for if there is any being on earth who can make a monkey of himself, man is the one.

Many have accepted the Darwinian theory of the evolution of man as a substantial fact, when the truth is there is not a single proof in support of it. It is simply a hypothesis—a supposition assumed. The late Dr. James Orr, the Scotch theologian, who was competent to speak upon this subject, says: "It is vain to speak of science demonstrating the slow development of man from the anthropoid ape, for it does no such thing. There is no proof of this in science up to this present hour. There is no evidence of any such gradual process."

A Created Being.

Turning now from the hypotheses of men, we note that the Bible teaches that man is a created being. This fact which is stated in the first and second chapters of Genesis is confirmed by other Scriptures, so that we are by no means dependent upon the Genesis account for it. Our Lord himself adds his confirmatory words when he says: "Have ye not read that he which made them at the beginning made them male and female, and said for this cause shall man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh?" (Matt. 19:4-5).

Upon this account of the creation of man in Genesis and the quotation from that book, Christ bases his teaching upon the sanctity of marriage. It is surely subtle reasoning that admits the truth of Christ's teaching and at the same time charges him with basing it upon what he knew, as some say, was only a fable. Surely, such a one should not be what he claimed he was, "the way, the truth, and the life." No matter what men may say about the origin of man, the fact remains that the Scriptures, substantiated by Christ, uniformly teach that he is a created being.

In the Image of God.

Further the Scriptures teach that man was made in the image of God. This is quite different from being evolved from an ape. This makes man the offspring of God, and not of a monkey. It exalts him, instead of debasing him. He begins his being as a man, and not as a something of the lower creation which gradually through long periods of time changes into what he now is, which if the hypothesis be true, would make him an exalted ape. If the theory be true, what is to hinder the process of evolution going on and man developing into something specifically different from what he now is, and so on ad infinitum?

We have mentioned the wide difference between man and the ape. Now the essential difference between them does not consist in the brain capacity of the skulls, in hairy or smooth skin, but in the fact that man was made in the image of God. By this is not meant a bodily likeness, for we know "God is a spirit" and "a spirit hath no flesh and bones." (John 4:24; Luke 24:39).

The Image Marred.

But alas! man fell through sin and the image was marred. Such is the teaching of the Bible, which is quite contrary to the hypotheses of men who boast of the ascent of man, while sin has gone away from God and not toward God; that this apostasy involves the whole human race, so that "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God;" that the catastrophe of sin is so complete that man is helpless and hopeless because of it to save himself from it. The Bible, however, does not leave man, in whom the image of God is marred without hope, for it tells him that "where sin abounded grace did much more abound," and that God has made provision for the redemption of man in the redemption which he provided on Calvary's cross by which the image of God marred by sin shall be restored in those who accept his Son as their Savior.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

SCOUT TO BE PRESIDENT

I welcome any movement which will intensify a young man's attachment to his church and religion, says Dr. S. R. Gordon of Tulsa, Okla.

The boy scout movement only brings the boy in closer touch with the church. The government now wants men to go to the front and fight. It wants and needs good, clean, strong men.

At the close of this awful world conflict there will be greater need for good men than now. When this war is over, there will be confusion, dissatisfaction, unrest, anarchy, high taxes, high cost of living and demoralization. Sorrow, mourning and distress will prevail.

Under such conditions the nation will need strong, educated, religious men as leaders. And the boy scout movement is going to provide such leaders. The boy scouts are preparing themselves, not to fight, not to shed blood, but to be wise leaders, and to conduct the people out of the wilderness of greed supremacy and worldliness, into the Canaan of peace, prosperity and happiness.

Some boy scout is going to be the president of the United States. Some scouts are going to be governors. Some will be senators and others will occupy high official positions of trust and honor.

So we want the boys to stick to their school and their church and thereby fit themselves to be men who will be qualified to rule wisely under the most trying circumstances.

SCOUT PROGRAM IN WAR.

Prof. Norman E. Richardson of Boston university tells the Boy Scouts of America that the war in European nations has resulted in a rapid increase of juvenile delinquency. Information that has been carefully secured goes to show that this increase in 17 of the larger cities and towns of Great Britain during one year averaged 34 per cent. The causes of this unfortunate condition are in many instances similar to forces that have already begun to operate in America. It is imperative that the American people take time by the forelock in this matter by setting in motion immediately influences that will counteract a number of injurious forces which will play upon the lives of our boys during the coming months and possibly years.

A careful study of the causes of increased delinquency and of the suitability of the Boy Scout program to reduce the harm coming from these influences presents a powerful argument for the immediate enlistment of thousands of America's best citizens as scoutmasters.

NEWSBOYS TAKE UP SCOUTING.

Newsboys of Houston, Tex., many of whom are "good scouts" already, are going to align themselves with the Boy Scouts of America.

Some of them have been thinking of the proposition for some time, and after the purposes, plans and benefits of the work of the boy scouts had been outlined to them in detail by the local scout executive a large number of the boys enrolled for the work. The newsboys are enthusiastic over the opportunity to enter it.

The scout officials expressed the opinion that they have some excellent material to work upon, especially after they had seen the grit manifested by the boys in a number of boxing matches and wrestling bouts, which were put on for the entertainment of the guests.

SCOUTS CUT UP BIG TREES.

The attention of Herbert Hoover ought to be called to the work of boy scout Troop No. 25 of Des Moines. These scouts, under the direction of Scoutmaster M. H. Anderson, took three or four big trees which were cut down in that neighborhood, and cut them up into stove wood for needy families.

Saturday finds them hard at work with crosscut saws, buck saws and axes doing a neighborhood "good turn" and making the chips fly. They have cut about thirteen cords into stove lengths.

MANY MERIT BADGE SCOUTS.

The national court of honor of the Boy Scouts of America reports that last month there were 14 eagle badges issued and 27 life badges.

There were 23 star scout badges issued. There were issued 180 merit badges. For 1917 so far there have been issued 1,649 merit badges, as against 741 in 1916. The total number of boy scouts having received merit badges is now 9,537.

GOOD TURNS BY SCOUTS.

Drafted men who had failed to report were located by boy scouts in Brooklyn.

Scouts in Woodmere, N. Y., raised 400 barrels of potatoes, which were sold to the poorer class of the community at cost, the scouts supplying their labor free of charge.

Westchester county members of the American Red Cross were given a demonstration of stretchers and first aid work by the boy scouts of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than \$5,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8 1/2 cents. He should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.
As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

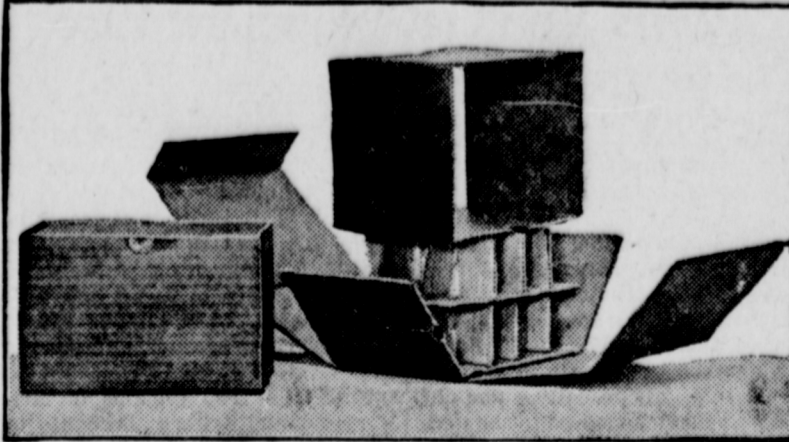
"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent. this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.
"Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

CONTAINERS MEET REQUIREMENTS OF LAW



CORRUGATED BOXES FOR SHIPPING EGGS.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Experience has shown that frequently parcels are mailed in containers not sufficiently strong and inadequately prepared and protected. These are a cause of complaint. While the containers often can be secured more easily by the consumer, the producer should make it a point to secure, through his local dealer or otherwise, such containers or carriers as meet the requirements of the postal authorities and such as will carry the particular product in a satisfactory manner, so that he may have uniformity in them when he is shipping to a number of customers. Uniform containers and uniform pack are economical and desirable; otherwise he may lose his customer, and should the container or carrier not be sufficiently stout to stand the service it will not be worth returning as an "empty" to use again.

Postal Requirements.

The postal requirements for mailing eggs for local delivery are as follows:

Eggs shall be accepted for local delivery when so packed in a basket or other container as to prevent damage to other mail matter.

This embraces all collection and delivery service within the jurisdiction of the postmaster of the office where the parcel is mailed.

Eggs to be sent beyond the local office are to be prepared for mailing as follows:

Eggs shall be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when each egg is wrapped separately and surrounded with excelsior, cotton, or other suitable material and packed in a strong container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard, metal, wood, or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package. All such parcels shall be labeled "Eggs."

EGGS FOR HOME USE

Water-Glass Solution Is Recommended as Best Plan.

Standard Grade Can Be Obtained at Drug Stores for 75 Cents per Gallon—Dilute With Water Boiled and Cooled.

(Prepared Specially by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the spring, when they are plentiful, eggs may be preserved for home use in a solution of water glass, so that those laid during the fall and winter season may be available for marketing. A standard grade of water glass can be obtained at drug stores for 75 cents per gallon, if bought in moderately large quantities. Each quart of water glass should be diluted with ten quarts of water which has been boiled and cooled. Only strictly fresh, newly laid, clean eggs should be placed in the solution. The eggs may be packed in stone jars or crocks which have been washed thoroughly in scalding water and the water-glass solution poured over them, or the eggs may be placed daily in the solution by putting them down in it carefully by hand so as to avoid breaking or cracking them. The solution at all times should cover the eggs to a depth of at least two inches. The solution will not injure the hands. The jars should be put in a cool and preferably dark place before the eggs are deposited in them, and should not be moved, because breakage and loss may result. The water-glass solution may become cloudy, but this is a natural condition and should cause no alarm.

Eggs thus kept are good for all purposes, but the shells break rather easily in boiling. This trouble can be prevented by puncturing the end of the shell with a pin or needle just before boiling. Perhaps an occasional customer will be willing to buy eggs preserved in water glass, but they should be sold for just what they are and at a price mutually agreed upon by the producer and customer.

FEED MASH TO LAYING HENS

Maine Station Recommends Mixture of Cornmeal, Middlings, Gluten Meal and Beef Scrap.

The Maine station fed the following mash to laying hens with good results:

Wheat bran two parts by weight, cornmeal one, middlings one, gluten meal or dried brewers' grain one, linseed meal one, beef scrap one. The ration might be reduced to wheat bran, shorts, cottonseed meal and beef scrap. A fairly good mash can be made of two parts wheat bran, one part cornmeal, one part beef scrap.

GIVE CLEAN NEST MATERIAL

Hay, Straw, Excelsior, Leaves, Etc., Should Be Changed Often to Prevent Disease.

The nest materials, such as hay, straw, excelsior, leaves, etc., should be changed occasionally as foul material is a good breeding place for germs of diseases. Insects are also likely to harbor in the old nests if the materials are not changed from time to time.

At this season of the year attention should be given to cleanliness. All rubbish such as old nest materials should be burned or carefully fumigated and thrown in the manure heap. The nest should be renewed with clean, sanitary materials. Those who do not think it makes much difference to hens are badly mistaken. Hens are not likely to stay in foul unsanitary nests and often "steal their nest" off where it is hard to find.

At this season of the year the greatest care should be taken to clean up and spray against insects and diseases. If care is taken now little danger will be met. But precautions should be taken now if the fowls are to have a chance.

ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF LITTER

Clean Straw Should Be Provided for Winter Use—Renew at Least Twice Monthly.

An abundant supply of deep litter, preferably clean straw, should be provided for winter use, renewing the covering of all floors at least twice a month. This is the hen's punching bag or gymnastic equipment to insure winter health and vigor. Fortunately straw is cheap this year, and it should be used freely, as it is a great comfort to the hens in more ways than one. Be sure there is something in it worth digging for at least half or two-thirds of each day. The active hen easily turns her feed into eggs, while the overfed, inactive hen is unprofitable as well as her scantily fed sister.

FOWLS FOR BREEDING FLOCK

Hen That Molts Late Is the One That Has Been Busy in Filling Egg Basket—Keep Her.

The hen that molts late in the season is the one that has been busy filling the egg basket. She is the one that ought to be kept in the breeding flock and from which eggs for hatching should be selected next spring. The hen that molts early in the fall or the late summer is the slacker and the one that should go to market. This reverses the policy that many have been following, the poor layer often being thoughtlessly chosen because she looks better than the worker.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Carico

Carico, March 4. — We are having some fine weather now and people are beginning to plow. — Isaac Hines and T. J. Faubus have returned from Benham and report work is good there. — J. W. Angel's family have measles. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. David Lear recently a fine girl. — Ike Sumers has moved to the place known as the Sheldon place. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Cole a fine girl. — S. R. Roberts has made 35 pounds of Maple sugar. — John Holt's family have measles. — Ace Faubus is planning to start to Oklahoma the 6th of this month. — G. Reynolds went to Benham to get a job. — Will and Ed Roberts are still at Benham at work. — Died the 28th of February the 19 months old baby of Jack Lakes, of measles and pneumonia, and was buried at the Indian Creek graveyard. We sincerely sympathize with the bereaved parents. — John Sumers has lost four sheep lately. — Seed corn is going to be very scarce in these parts. — We are sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Carter McDaniel. She left ten little children and a husband to mourn; besides a host of friends.

MADISON COUNTY

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, March 4. — The farmers who contemplate raising tobacco are very busy burning tobacco beds and sowing seed. — The oil company is still operating in this section. Having finished drilling on Jerome Terrell's land they will move to some adjoining lease today. — Miss Katie Anderson of Owsley County who is in the Normal Department of Berea College spent Saturday night and Sunday at the home of Mrs. T. J. Flanery in this section. — Elmo Flanery of the 98th Aero Service Squadron writes from "somewhere in France" that he receives The Citizen regularly. He says it is a Godsend, a source of joy, and comfort, in that foreign land to hear from Berea and home. He gets his mail from home promptly, and received a box of edibles in good condition. — Jno. W. Flanery has been appointed County Demonstrator of Warren County, Tenn., a rich bluegrass section of the state. — Friends and relatives of Uncle "Boog" Kinard were very much shocked to learn that he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy on Friday last and is still unconscious with no hope of recovery. — A very efficient arm of the law in the person of Richard Hollinsworth is exercising a splendid influence in this locality. In his judicious interpretation of the law he has caused the people to realize that a knowledge of the laws of our country is very useful and highly essential to liberal and polite education.

Coyle

Coyle, March 2. — We are having nice weather for this time of year. — Dewey Powell spent last Saturday night at Kingston with his cousin, Ernest Parks. — Charley Simpson has gone to Illinois to work this season. — Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hendrick spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hendrick. — James T. Cornelison of Hickory Plains was here on business last week. — Mrs. J. M. Powell and daughter were the guests of Mrs. Willie Mundy Tuesday afternoon. — Bobby Witt has hired to Hugh Murray for this summer. — Mrs. J. M. Powell is on the sick list. — W. A. Winkler sold Jack Powell a mule last week for \$60.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, March 5. — Miss Iona Dunn of Lancaster was the attractive guest of Miss Brunette Arnold at her country home on Back Creek. — Nine boys from this county left Monday for Camp Taylor where they have been called to service. — Frank Tindler, minister of the Fairview Christian Church, was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson at Point Leavelle, Sunday. — Mr. Estridge of Cartersville has purchased a new Buick

Six. — Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Thompson of Paint Lick visited their daughter, Mrs. W. C. Haley in Berea, Sunday. — Calaway Hounshell of Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., has been in for ten days to visit his wife and parents. — Little Jessie Woodrow arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Gastineau of Hyattsville Saturday. — The remains of Mrs. Mary Jennings were brought to Lancaster from Villa Grove, Ill., Saturday for burial. — Elias Smith of Paint Lick while visiting in the mountains took pneumonia and died while there. — Miss Sallie Mae Graves gave a party at the home of her sister, Mrs. Holman Brown, on Buckeye pike Friday evening. — Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Roope of Frankfort are Paint Lick visitors. — George Moody and family of Kingston visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Noe, at Manse. — Logan West of Berea College spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. West, on White Lick. — J. M. Metcalf and family have moved from Paint Lick to Lancaster. Labon Kirk of Paintsville will sell general merchandise in the Metcalf property. — Miss Mary Barr of Nina spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Barr.

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, Feb. 18. — Quite a lot of damage has been done by hard winds for the last few days; blown lots of fodder, hay stacks, fencing, and damaged some house and barn roof. — The farmers of this vicinity have begun plowing for corn, and gathering their last year's crop. Corn is very badly damaged. — Granville Nunn, who was so badly frozen during the cold weather, died at the Patti A. Clay Infirmary, February 14. The doctors had taken one of his legs off, just below the knee, and some of his toes on the other foot. Pneumonia was the immediate cause of his death. He was buried in Richmond Cemetery, Saturday, at 11 o'clock. He leaves an aged mother, one brother, and two sisters. — Miss Peters of Berea is visiting Dan Botkin, Jr., of Wallacetown. — Roy Botkin and mother, and Mrs. May Guinn motored over to Lexington to see Mrs. Botkin's grandchild who was very sick but glad to say it was lots better and is still doing well. — Grant Creech is in Indiana looking for a farm. — H. Kidd has been having some very bad trouble with sore lungs, but is much improved. — The Rev. George Childress filled his regular appointment at the Baptist Church Saturday and Sunday. — J. A. Baker is much improved of his frozen feet; he is able to be out again. — Miss Sallie Botkin of Berea was visiting in Berea the past week.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Sturgeon

Sturgeon, March 4. — Ex-County Superintendent of Schools P. M. Frye, who is now our hustling County Agent will give this week several lectures in various districts of the county, urging an increased crop. — W. N. Cook has gone to Booneville today to resume the responsibility of school trustee. — The families of Jim Smith, Jim Evans, and J. P. Wilson have measles. — L. B. Brewer and family visited his father-in-law, Meridith Hughes, Sunday. — Blaine Wilson and E. K. Cook bought 1700 pounds of hay from Luther Pierson for \$17. — Corn here is bringing \$2.00 per bushel, and most farmers won't sell it at that. — Prices are the highest we have ever had here. — Mrs. Sam Pierson was sadly surprised Friday morning to find that during the night worthless dogs had killed two of her choice ewes. Hurrah for the higher dog tax! — Marion Smith, Blaine Wilson, Bill Richardson, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Cook were welcome visitors Sunday at the home of Jim "Bundy" Wilson. — C. N. Gabbard and son, Troy, of Botner, were business visitors in this community Saturday. — The Rev. Fwing Dunigan of Ida May filled his regular appointment at Royal Oak Saturday

and Sunday. — James B. Spence made a business trip to Booneville. — Jim Whicker who has been at Bond in Jackson County building a house for Bill Wilson came home Saturday to sow oats and prepare for corn. — W. N. Hughes made a business trip last week to London and various parts of Virginia in search of a flour mill for this community.

Earnestville

Earnestville, March 4. — The Rev. George Watson of Bonneville preached at Moores Sunday. — The little infant of Mr. and Mrs. Hargis Phillips died Sunday afternoon and was buried in the Gabbard cemetery. Mr. Phillips is very low with tuberculosis. — Charley Hall took his little daughter, Nell, to Lexington one day last week and had a grain of popcorn taken out of her ear. — V. A. Thomas and son of Levi visited their daughter, Mrs. Chester Gabbard, Sunday. — Miss Eunice Burke and brother, Mildred, were the guests of Mrs. Sarah Bowman, Sunday. — Floyd Hunley, Henry, Hiram and C. T. Gabbard made a business trip to Booneville Monday. — An excellent oil well has been drilled on Wild Dog the past week. This makes two in Owsley, one about four miles from Booneville. People are very much interested, makes such an increase in the neighborhood. — There will be services at Moores next Saturday night and Sunday; also a Sunday School to be organized Sunday morning. Everybody invited.

Conkling

Conkling, March 2. — A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gid Blake on February 27; named Minnie. — A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sizemore on February 26; named Hallie. — Granville Combs, 75 years of age, died Saturday morning, February 23, of kidney trouble. He was a soldier in the Civil War. — Minter Skidmore, who is in a training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and his brother, Daniel Day, of Ohio, are visiting relatives here for a few days. — Mrs. Samuel Combs is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Moore. — Lee Clark and Miss Mae Edwards were married on Saturday, February 23, at the bride's home on Anglin. — J. W. Anderson filled his regular appointment at Flat Lick Saturday and Sunday. — Eliza McCollum purchased a fine young mule from Delbert Williams. — Luther Morgan returned to Hazard where he has a job as farm demonstrator.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Mt. Vernon

Mt. Vernon, Mar. 1. — "Be a Life Saver," was the subject of an address given by E. R. Gentry in the Christian Church Sunday night, which attracted an immense crowd. — A large crowd gathered here Monday to see the soldier boys off to camp and to attend the War Council meetings. — We are informed that County Agent Spence will make his headquarters here and have all of Rockcastle under his care and only a part of Madison.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, Mar. 1. — The oil well No. 3 on the Robert Brandenburg place is estimated at a six hundred barrel well; it flowed a 250 barrel tank full in one night. — One of the important cases being tried in the Circuit Court is that of the Huntington Land & Coal Company vs. William Price. — The Grand Jury made final report and was discharged Wednesday after returning thirty indictments.

PERRY COUNTY

Hazard

Hazard, Feb. 28. — On account of the bad weather the Washington Celebration at the Rink was not well attended on the 22nd. — Mr. Barker presented to the high school a service flag, representing the seven young men of our high school who are now doing service for our country. — The Parent-Teachers' Association is a live organization and is continually looking out for something to do for the children. — County Court Clerk Asher of Hyden was a visitor here at the first of the week. — W. E. Meadows of Williamsburg was a business visitor here this week.

BELL COUNTY

Pineville

Pineville, March 1. — The Music Club met at the home of Mrs. William Ayers Monday evening. — Monday, 38 boys left for Camp Taylor for army service. — We are glad to announce an increase in Sunday School attendance; why can't we do better? — Mrs. W. D. Faulkner spent several days recently in Barbourville with friends. — Oscar Ball, who is taking treatment in Louisville, was visited by his wife and son, Hugh, the last of the week.

ESTILL COUNTY

Wagersville

Wagersville, Feb. 28. — Mr. and

Mrs. James Wilson, who have been visiting at this place, have returned to their home in Ohio. — Mr. and W. J. Arvine are the guests of O. W. Arvine and family. — Mrs. Mary Wagers spent Sunday with Mrs. B. N. Scott. — Beulah Collins spent Wednesday with Jewel Thomas. — W. J. Arvine and family will leave for Indiana the coming week. — Turner Kelly will move to Station Camp shortly.

AIRPLANE MOTORS TESTED IN "ALTITUDE" ROOM AT WASHINGTON

When the first Liberty motor was ready to be tested it was taken to Pike's Peak that it might be studied while running under atmospheric conditions obtained at high altitude. This difficulty of bringing the motor to the mountain is now overcome at the Department of Commerce Bureau of Standards at Washington, by bringing the mountain to the motor.

Airplane motors are now tested at the Bureau of Standards in a laboratory where various conditions corresponding to high altitudes and low temperatures are secured. The engine is placed in an air-tight concrete room, provided among other things with refrigerator coils and a large pump to reduce the pressure of the air. By use of this apparatus motors may be observed under conditions similar to those at different altitudes, which might otherwise be done only by actual airplane flights.

WITH HUNDREDS OF MEN LEARNING TO FLY ACCIDENTS ARE FEW

Records of the War Department show that from the beginning of training in June, 1917, to February 22, 1918, the fatalities at military aviation fields in this country have been 51; 10 officers and 29 cadets killed in training flights, and 12 men killed in unauthorized flights and ground accidents.

Since the training began in the United States, student aviators have flown considerably more than 100,000 miles. Hundreds of hitherto inexperienced men have been learning to fly. Their early flights are under the guidance of instructors, and prior to these flights two or more months are spent in preliminary ground work. There comes a time, however, when every student aviator must take his machine up alone, and every precaution has been taken to reduce the number of accidents and safeguard the aviator in his solo flight.

Men Who Live Long

In an article entitled "Have You Some Imaginary Troubles?" the American Magazine says: "Gladstone was another one of those hard workers, with no dreams with regard to work, turning from political responsibilities of the heaviest to Greek for recreation, and living his fourscore years and more, just as Pope Leo XIII turned to Latin poetry for his relaxation from world-wide burdens, and lived on beyond four-score and ten, living so hopefully that when, at the little dinner given him on his ninetieth birthday, one of the cardinals said, in proposing a toast to him: 'Here's that you may live to be a hundred, Holy Father, the old pontiff replied, 'But why limit me to a hundred? They were contemporaries of Burke, the German historian, who at the age of ninety-one proposed to write a history of the world in 12 volumes, one volume to be completed each year, and actually lived, I believe, to complete nearly half of it. These men had no dreams; but they allowed their energies to work on, without any fear of exhausting their vitality.'"

Hunches and Omens

With a great many people, the hunch needs no excuse. It has proved itself, notes an exchange. Such persons are not necessarily superstitious, although the following of hunches and belief in omens usually go together. Once a person has been saved from a mistake or bodily harm by changing plans in obedience to a hunch he cannot be prevented from expecting such warning ever after. He may walk under a ladder or look at the moon over which shoulder it is that's wrong without thinking of the consequences, but if he has a hunch to cross the street suddenly you can bet he will do so and nothing can stop him. The mere fact that no chimney topples to the ground in the spot he would have passed had he not crossed does not undermine his faith. He knows there was some good reason.

Be Contented

Let none repine at their station and waste their time longing for other things than such as they have, greater things, more congenial, or things of apparently superior promise. The scale of our stewardship may be small, the items of it meager, the situation obscure, the duty to which we are called insipid and irksome in the extreme, yet in the faithful discharge of our obvious calling lie all the possibilities of discipline, all that is necessary to fit us for great destiny. Our consuming solicitude should be that we grasp the circumstances of the hour, learn their lessons, extract whatever they have to give of knowledge and strength. — Exchange.

Enlist in the Great Industrial Army and Assist Our Government

This is not only a commercial but a patriotic proposition as well. Our Government is making strong demands on us to furnish spokes for army use. In order to make good our contracts with the Government we call upon our farmer friends to do their best to get their spoke timber to our factory.

The Standard Wheel Company is in need to-day of one and one-half million escort spokes, either oak or hickory, size 2 5/8 in. x 2 5/8 in. x 29 in. long, and five millions of other kinds of spokes. Don't be afraid you will glut the market. We want these spokes within the next six months. Our factory will remain at Berea so long as you furnish us the timber to operate on.

We Offer the Following Prices on Spokes

Delivered at Berea or on L. & N. R. R. between Jellico and Berea

SPLIT HICKORY SPOKES

Either Red or White Timber

Prices per 1000 Pieces

1 1/2 x 2 1/2 — 15 inches long, Hickory only, . . .	\$ 7.00
2 1/2 x 3 — 16 inches long	35.00
2 3/4 x 3 1/4 — 16 inches long	40.00
3 1/2 x 3 1/2 — 16 inches long	50.00
2 x 2 1/2 — 28 inches long, second growth all White Timber	25.00
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 — 29 inches long Red or White Timber	60.00
1 1/2 x 2 — 28 inches long, 60 per cent AB, 40 per cent CD	12.00

Second Growth White & Chestnut Oak

2 1/2 x 2 1/2 — 29 inches long	60.00
2 1/2 x 3 — 16 inches long	35.00
2 3/4 x 3 1/4 — 16 inches long	40.00
3 1/2 x 3 1/2 — 16 inches long	50.00

All spokes must be free from defects, such as worm holes, wind shakes, knots, bird pecks and crooks, and split one-eighth full of size specified.

Standard Wheel Co.

INCORPORATED

Berea

Kentucky

ELIMINATION OF PORKLESS DAYS

RULES FOOD DICTATOR AS SITUATION IMPROVES—MEAT TO BE ELIMINATED AS USUAL.

"One-Meal" Regulation No Longer in Force—More Economy in Use of Breadstuffs Urged.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Increased production of meat and meat products and the observance of the conservation days generally throughout the country have enabled the Food Administration to announce a reduction in meatless meals and the elimination of porkless Saturdays. Together with this favorable situation, an urgent appeal is made to the public to reduce further its consumption of bread and breadstuffs generally, to help meet the increased demands coming from the allies. There has been a falling off in the arrivals from Argentina, and effort will be made by this country to meet the deficiency for the allied forces. Announcement is made that so long as the present excellent conditions prevail, special restrictions will be kept on the beefless and porkless Tuesdays. The meatless meal heretofore asked daily and the porkless Saturday will be eliminated.

This situation will be allowed to continue for several months, at least. It may be possible for the Food Administration to keep the restrictions off permanently, although that will be a matter for future developments. In a statement setting forth the reasons for the change in program Food Administrator Hoover said:

"The allies have made further and increased demands for breadstuffs, these enlarged demands being caused to some extent by shortage in arrivals from the Argentine. It is, therefore, necessary for the Food Administration to urge a still further reduction in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs generally, if we are to meet our export necessities. Experience shows that the consumption of breadstuffs is intimately associated with the consumption of meat."

Japan To Take Adequate Steps.

London.—In his speech at Tokyo February 24, in reply to interpellations of representatives Viscount Motone, Japanese Foreign Minister is reported by Reuters Tokyo correspondent as saying some discrepancies were to be found in the various reports of the Russo-German peace negotiations. It was difficult at that time he pointed out, to form a definite idea concerning the actual conclusion of peace by the two countries. "Should peace be actually concluded," he added, "it goes without saying that Japan will take steps of the most decided and most adequate character to meet the occasion. The withdrawal of Ambassador Uchida from Petrograd is due to the unsettled and dangerous conditions prevailing there. It does not mean a rupture with Russia. Regarding the question

of Russia's separate peace, the future understanding exists with Great Britain, America and the other allies. The Consul General at Moscow will represent Japan after Ambassador Uchida withdraws."

British Embassy Looted By Russians.

London.—The British embassy was plundered by Russian troops, in command of a Colonel, immediately after the embassy staff left Petrograd, according to a Petrograd dispatch received by way of Dusseldorf and Amsterdam. Another report says the Russian troops broke into the embassy while the British charge was still there, and, ignoring his protest, burned some documents and confiscated others. The Charge, it is understood, made a protest to Leon Trotzky, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, who replied that the Government could not be held responsible for the outrage.

The Arab's Loyalty.

The Arabs are a loyal people. "One day," writes a medical missionary, "there came to the Kuwait hospital a sick man brought by a wealthy brother. Five years or more before there had been a raid, and Hamadan was wounded. He had been disabled ever since. They came from a great distance to the hospital. It was a tedious case. A number of operations were necessary, and it was perhaps five months before he could go home. During that whole period the sick man was cured for by his well brother with a loyalty that was splendid. He kept the sick man clean, spent his money for him, stayed with him to keep him cheerful, did everything that could be done to help toward a cure, and finally to their great delight, it was possible for them to go home together, two well men. I do not know that I have ever seen a finer example of loyalty in my life."

California's True Oasis.

Only at one place in the United States is there real tropical vegetation, says Popular Science Monthly. Florida and California have what is called "subtropical" vegetation. In the midst of a desert in the extreme southern part of California is a true oasis. The oasis, Palm Springs, lies 250 feet below the sea level. So hot is it there that there is a riot of vegetation all the year around. Enormous fig trees and mammoth grape fruit and oranges are always to be had. The lemons that grow there weigh two and a half pounds apiece. The responsibility for all this may be laid to a beautiful little stream which is fed by the Colorado river and which flows through the oasis only to disappear into the ground at its end.

World Works by Motor.

Progress today is propelled by gasoline. The modern and the better way to do it is by motor. Not only is the motor vehicle helping its superior speed and endurance, helping to solve the transportation problem, but it is of real help with the food problem. Because the motor requires no tilled land for its support and because tilled land is needed to raise food for humans, we have a patriotic urge to use the motor wherever possible in carrying on the work of the world.

USE

POTTS' GOLD DUST FLOUR

IT'S

BRIGHTER, WHITER AND LIGHTER

Than Any Other Brand